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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 143 No. 15 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — April 12, 1943

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- Butanol
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- Hexanol
- Heptanol-2
- 2-Ethylhexanol
- Undecanol
- Tetradecanol
- Heptadecanol

Glycols
- Ethylene Glycol
- Diethylene Glycol
- Triethylene Glycol
- Polyethylene Glycols
- Propylene Glycol
- Dipropylene Glycol
- "Kromfax" solvent

Ethers and Oxides
- Ethyl Ether (Ethyl Oxide)
- Isopropyl Ether
- Butyl Ether
- Hexyl Ether
- Diethyl "Cellosolve"
- Diethyl "Carbitol"
- Dimethoxytetraglycol
- Dichlorethyl Ether
- "Chlorex" solvent
- Triglycol Dichloride
- Dichlorisopropyl Ether
- Ethylene Oxide
- "Carboxide" fumigant
- Dioxane
- Propylene Oxide

Glycol-Ethers
- Methyl "Cellosolve"
- "Cellosolve" solvent
- Butyl "Cellosolve"
- Phenyl "Cellosolve"
- Benzyl "Cellosolve"
- Methyl "Carbitol"
- "Carbitol" solvent
- Butyl "Carbitol"

Esters
- Ethyl Acetate
- Isopropyl Acetate
- Butyl Acetate
- Methyl Amyl Acetate
- 2-Ethylbutyl Acetate
- 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate
- Methyl "Cellosolve" Acetate
- "Cellosolve" Acetate
- "Carbitol" Acetate
- Butyl "Carbitol" Acetate
- Glycol Diacetate
- Glycol Diformate
- "Flexol" Plasticizer DOP
- "Flexol" Plasticizer 3GH
- "Flexol" Plasticizer 3GO
- Diethyl Sulfate
- Methyl Acetoacetate
- Ethyl Acetoacetate
- Ethyl Silicate

Ketones
- Acetone
- Synthetic Methyl Acetone
- Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
- Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
- Diisobutyl Ketone
- Diacetone Alcohol
- Mesityl Oxide
- Isophorone
- Acetonylacetone

Aldehydes
- Butyraldehyde
- 2-Ethylbutyraldehyde
- 2-Ethylhexaldehyde
- 2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein

Organic Acids
- Butyric Acid
- 2-Ethylbutyric Acid
- Caproic Acid
- 2-Ethylhexoic Acid

Anhydrides
- Acetic Anhydride
- Propionic Anhydride
- Butyric Anhydride
- Maleic Anhydride

Chlorinated Compounds
- Ethylene Dichloride
- "Chlorasol" fumigant
- Propylene Dichloride
- Butyl Chloride
- Dichlorethyl Formal
- Ethylene Chlorhydrin
- Propylene Chlorhydrin

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- Butylamine
- Di-2-ethylhexylamine
- Ethylenediamine
- Diethylenetriamine
- Triethylenetetramine
- Tetraethylenepentamine
- Propylenediamine
- Morpholine
- Monoethanolamine
- Diethanolamine
- Triethanolamine
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- Aminoethylethanolamine
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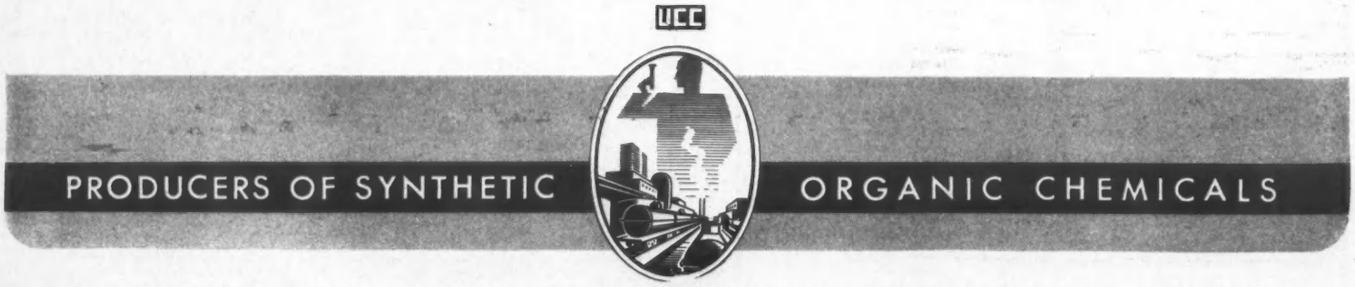

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Cresylic Acid Control Planned by Government

OPD Washington Bureau

A plan to set up the Defense Supplies Corporation as sole importer and distributor of cresylic acid in a move purported to increase imports, improve the grades coming into the United States, and make the acid available to industrial users at lower prices, is under discussion by DSC, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

One effect of the program, it was learned April 9, will be governmental control of imports all the way from the source to sale to the ultimate consumer in this country. Exports from England will all funnel through a single agency there, the Coaltar Controller, and upon arriving in the United States will be purchased only by the Defense Supplies Corporation and then allocated to present importers for sale by them to consumers.

War Production Board officials said that the program was discussed at a meeting with cresylic acid importers in New York last week, and, after it was fully explained, no objection was raised by the importers.

End-Uses to Be Controlled

As a part of the program it is proposed to tighten up on end-uses permitted for the acid both here and in England. It will be the aim in this

—*Continued on page 41*

—O-P-D—

Idle Materials Sales Restrictions Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities regulation No. 13, dealing with the sale of idle, excess or frozen materials by persons who are not regularly engaged in the business of selling such materials, was amended April 5 by the War Production Board further to tighten control over materials.

One of the principal changes was to put various government agencies, such as the War and Navy Departments, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Maritime Commission, and persons buying for their account, on the same basis as other users and purchasers.

Sales to certain government corporations, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Corporation, and Rubber Reserve Company, for stockpiling purposes still are permitted.

Reference to the sale of scrap has been omitted from the revised regulation since there are specific orders covering scrap in those cases in which one is considered necessary. Also ex-

—*Continued on page 49*

—O-P-D—

War Contractors Costs Forms Are Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Clearance under the renegotiation act is expedited by the release of new forms for financial and cost statements by war contractors. The forms are issued by the Price Adjustment Boards of the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments and the Maritime Commission.

Any war contractor who files his figures on one of these forms will be automatically cleared of obligation to submit to renegotiation unless requested to do so within one year after the filing. If requested to appear for a review, the progress of the procedure will be expedited by the fact that the interested board will already have had access to the basic figures. Provision for these new forms was made through Congressional amendments which removed objectionable

—*Continued on page 49*

Margarin Tax Repeal Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Repeal of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to taxes on domestic margarin and to special taxes and licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of margarin is proposed in a bill (H. R. 2400) introduced in the house April 5 by Representative Hampton Fulmer, chairman of the house committee on agriculture.

The bill proposes a tax of 15 cents a pound on all imported margarin to be represented by coupon stamps to be affixed to packages of 10 pounds or more.

CMP Procedure Spelled Out by NAPA

To take care of changes made in the Controlled Materials Plan in the past two months, the National Association of Purchasing Agents has presented to its members, in the April 7 issue of its *Bulletin*, a second interpretation of purchasing procedure under this plan. After a general consideration of the plan, the interpretation covers various phases of allotment procedures, reference ratings, placement and acceptance of orders, inventory control, MRO procedures, warehousing and distributing, construction, and exports.

In its comment on the application of CMP, the purchasing agents' associa-

—*Continued on page 64*

—O-P-D—

Winthrop Fining Was in Jan., 1942

The item herein last week about the fining of the Winthrop Chemical Company in the sulphathiazole tablets case has given rise to misapprehension because it did not state that the fining was done January 28, 1942. There has been no later action

The termination of the case, started in December, 1941, was not officially disclosed until the February, 1943, number of the FSA notices of drug act judgments, which was issued but two weeks ago. The reference therein to January, 1942, was mistaken for January, 1943.

Price and Wage Increases Barred by President Roosevelt

OPD Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt announced April 8 that he had signed what he called a 'hold-the-line order against inflation. The order forbids wage increases above the level of the 'Little Steel' formula, and restricts future price rises to the minimum extent required by law. Text of the President's order follows:—

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes and particularly by the first war powers act, 1941, and the act of October 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to Aid in Preventing Inflation, and for Other Purposes," as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to safeguard the stabilization of prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living on the basis of levels existing on Sept. 15, 1942, as authorized and directed by said act of Congress of Oct. 2, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9,250 of Oct. 3, 1942, and to prevent increases in wages, salaries, prices and profits, which, however justifiable if viewed apart from their effect upon the economy, tend to undermine the basis of stabilization, and to provide such regulations with respect to the control of price, wage and salary increases as are necessary to maintain stabilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In the case of agricultural commodities the Price Administrator and the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution (hereinafter referred to as the Food Administrator) are directed, and in the case of other commodities the Price Administrator is directed to take immediate steps to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living.

Each of them is directed to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law. Each of them is further directed immediately to use all discretionary powers vested in them by law to prevent further price increases, direct or indirect, to prevent profiteering and to reduce prices which are excessively high, unfair or inequitable.

Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to prevent the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator, subject to the general policy directives of the Economic Stabilization Director from making such readjustments in price relationships appropriate for various commodities or classes, qualities or grades thereof, or for seasonal variations or for various marketing areas, or from authorizing such support prices, subsidies or other inducements as may be authorized by law and deemed necessary to maintain or increase production, provided that such action does not increase the cost of living.

The power, functions and duties conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, 77th Cong.) and under Section 3 of the Act of Oct. 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, 77th Cong.) are hereby transferred to,

—*Continued on page 41*

—O-P-D—

Willard Dow Wins Chandler Medal

The Charles Frederick Chandler Medal of Columbia University has been awarded to Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for "the achievements of the Dow Chemical Company in the production of bro-

Willard H. Dow

mine from sea water, of magnesium from sea water, of synthetic plastics and synthetic rubber are among the most spectacular and valuable achievements of modern times."

Mr. Dow is president of the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company, a plant for recovery of bromine from the sea at

—*Continued on page 37*

Alcohol Tax Drawback Procedure

OPD Washington Bureau

Any person, partnership or corporation which uses fully tax-paid distilled spirits produced in a domestic registered distillery or an industrial alcohol plant, in the manufacture or production of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, or flavoring extracts which are unfit for beverage purposes is eligible to make claim for a drawback of $3.75 a proof gallon in taxes paid on the alcohol so used under regulations 29 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Before being eligible, however, the claimant first must have paid a special tax at the rate of $25 per annum if his annual withdrawals of alcohol is less than 25 proof gallons; $50 for withdrawals up to 50 proof gallons; or $100 for withdrawals for more than 50 proof gallons. The special tax must be paid for each place at which the tax-paid spirits are used in the manufacture of a nonbeverage product.

Persons intending to file claims for drawback shall file returns on form 11, "Special tax returns" (obtainable from the collector in his district) with remittances either in the form of cash, post office money order, or certified check, with the tax collector.

The claim for withdrawal of the tax paid on the alcohol used for nonbeverage purposes is filed on form 843, "Claim," in triplicate with the collector for the district for which the place of manufacture is located. Claims are filed quarterly and cover only one quarter of the fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. Only one claim may be filed for each quarter, and the claim must be filed within three months after the quarter in which the nonbeverage products covered by the claim were sold or otherwise transferred.

The claim must set forth under oath the following information:—

(a) That the distilled spirits on which drawback is claimed were fully tax-paid and were produced in a domestic registered distillery or an industrial alcohol plant.

(b) That the spirits were used in the manufacture or production of nonbeverage products which were unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(c) That the products produced were sold or otherwise transferred in the quarter preceding the quarter in which the claim is filed, and that the names and addresses of the persons to whom the products were sold or transferred are on file and are available for examination. (These records do not have to

—*Continued on page 52*

Oil Tankcar Unloading Facilities to Be Improved

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans for the immediate construction of almost $1,000,000 worth of unloading facilities in the East to speed the turnaround of tankcars carrying oil to the Atlantic seaboard has been announced by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. Work already has begun, Mr. Eastman disclosed, at Tremley, N. J., on one of the projects which are planned at 23 terminals from Norfolk, Va., to Portland, Me. Completion of the projects, if all are approved, is expected to increase the daily handling capacity of the terminals by more than 950 tankcars.

Part of the programs has been approved by the War Production Board. The facilities will be constructed by the railroads and oil companies involved under arrangements worked out with the ODT, the Office of Petroleum Administration for War and the Defense Supplies Corporation. Other phases of the program will be considered by WPB soon.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 9, 1943	Apr. 2, 1943	Apr. 10, 1942
135.9	135.8	146.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Higher quotations on a number of botanic drugs and several fatty oils raised the general price level of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week, in spite of a depression of the heavy chemical average by reductions on agricultural insecticides and fungicides.

Another boost for linseed oil increases the difficulty of apprehending why the government does not push corn oil in its lending of edibles instead of further depleting supplies of industrially essential drying oils. Of course, the holders of corn have had to be bribed to increase the industrial supply; but, that should be taken care of by the new presidential freeze order—whether it will is anybody's guess.

Harmon Color Co. To Make Atabrine

Production facilities for quinacrine hydrochloride and sulpha drugs are being rapidly expanded at the plant of its subsidiary, the Harmon Color Works, Inc., it was revealed last week in a report by Knox Ide, executive vice-president of the American Home Products Corporation. The quinine substitute is already being made in large quantities for the armed forces, he declared.

It was also disclosed that subsidiary plant expansions were under way at the Reichel Laboratories, Kimberton, Pa., to increase its output of blood plasma, serums, and vaccines; and at the recently acquired Canadian company, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., as regards hormone products.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, Ethyl:—10,476 gallons, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 363, opening April 16.

Allspice, Ground:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Bay Leaves, Whole:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Caraway Seed, Whole:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Carburizing Compound:—800 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; invitation 6877-10, opening April 12.

Chili Powder:—1,008 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Cloves, Whole:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Cinnamon, Ground:—1,368 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Curry Powder:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 340, opening April 13.

Ginger, Ground:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Lard Substitute:—65,440 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 112-S, opening April 15.

Mace, Ground:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Mint, Powdered:—160 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Mustard Flour:—3,984 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Nutmeg, Ground:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Paprika, Ground:—3,984 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Pepper, Black, Whole:—3,984 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Pepper, White, Ground:—2,772 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Pepper, Cayenne, Ground:—252 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Petroleum Jelly:—1,740 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 347, opening April 13.

Poultry Seasoning:—1,284 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

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OPA Setting Up Oil Seeds Ceilings

Regulations are being prepared by OPA to bring prices of certain oil-bearing seeds and milk for manufacturing purposes under control, Price Administrator Brown announced April 9. Mr. Brown did not list the seeds under consideration, but it is understood that a ceiling on flaxseed, among others, is under consideration. Also, ceiling prices are to be fixed on linseed meal. Mr. Brown said that ceilings will be placed on a number of food products not now ceiled. His announcement was in line with earlier White House instructions that immediate steps be taken to place ceilings on all commodities affecting the cost of living.

—O-P-D—

Paint Glass Containers Changed

In a directive order, designated as an amendment to schedule C of Limitation Order L-103, prescribing standardized and simplified glass containers for the commercial packaging of twenty-one additional food and other products, the War Production Board has extended the permissible use of wide-mouth glass jars for packing paste type paints to 136-ounce capacities. Hitherto the largest wide-mouth glass jars approved for such paints were of only 130½-ounce capacity. Approval is also given by the Board to the use of all standard wide-mouth jars for packaging light-bodied paints as well as paste and heavy-bodied paints.

—O-P-D—

Casein Importers Association Formed

Casein Importers Association has been formed by importers who have brought casein into the United States within the last three years. One of the objectives of the association is said to be to petition the Federal government for the privilege of importing casein from Argentina, in an effort to relieve the acute shortage of casein in the American market.

Another aim of the association is the dissemination of information relating to the casein industry and the solution of its problems. S .S. Wurtzel, of the Packing Products Company, 271 Church street, this city, was elected chairman, and R. C. Fuller, of C. W. Burkhalter, Inc., 156 Franklin street. secretary of the association at its organization meeting, held April 6. The next meeting will be held April 13 at the Church street address.

—O-P-D—

Santonin Higher in London

LONDON, April 9, 1943.

Prices for santonin have been advanced to the basis of £61 per kilo. Also, the proper government officials are now granting licenses for the importation of buchu leaves.

New Insecticide From Castor Plant

Chicago, March 25

New developments in insecticides that promise to safeguard scant civilian food supplies at the very moment when the country needs them most, were held out by J. Edmund Good, vice-president, of the Woburn Degreasing Company of N. J., in an address delivered before the recent annual meeting of the National Farm Chemurgic Council in Chicago.

The base for this insecticide, which already is widely used on citrus and potato crops in Florida and Maine, is the castor plant. The Department of Agriculture recently announced plans for a domestic crop of castor beans as a safeguard toward meeting industrial and wartime requirements. Mr. Good added:—

We do not need newspaper headlines to tell us there is a food shortage. We know of it because of our food rationing and our struggle with point coupons. But what many of us fail to re-

—*Continued on page 41*

—O-P-D—

Congo Copal Boosted By Resin Advisers

The importance of substituting congo gum copal for synthetic resins in the manufacture of protective coatings, because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining adequate quantities, of synthetics, was stressed at a meeting of the natural resins industry advisory committee with officials of the War Production Board last week. The suggestion was made that all manufacturers of protective coatings carry on experimental work, not only in the production of straight congo varnishes, but also in blending with alkyd resins. It is entirely possible, it was stated, that the time may come when congo gum may be the only resin available for any civilian use and for many military uses.

Inventories of congo gum also were discussed, and it was suggested that, in view of the uncertainty of shipping facilities in the future, advantage should be taken of present shipping accommodations in building up supplies of the material. The committee recognized that congo gum may be a very essential war material, and as such, it was said, it should be here in quantity.

The committee recommended that the gum be held by industry, rather than in governmental stockpiles, as it then would be distributed over the entire country and not only in the warehouses of the several importers on the coast.

—O-P-D—

OPA Counsel to Aid Lend-Lease Pricing

Frank Ketcham, who for a number of months has been general counsel to the Chemicals Branch of the Office of Price Administration, has been loaned by OPA to the Office of Lend-Lease to go to North Africa to assist in the pricing of lend-lease goods arriving there for distribution to the French North Africans and others.

A group of some 70 or 80 experts are being sent as a mission to North Africa by the government to handle the arrival of the goods being shipped by the Lend-Lease Administration to that area. Vernon Monroe, former general counsel to the OPA chemical branch, is in charge of the mission, and Mr. Ketcham will be his first assistant. Lehan K. Tunks suceeds Mr. Ketcham as the general counsel to the branch.

—O-P-D—

Spaulding Heads Fats, Oils Branch for F.D.A.

Glen A. Spaulding, of Buffalo, trade sales superintendent of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has been named an acting consultant to the Fats and Oil Branch of the Food Distribution Administration. He joined the agency last month, but until his papers have cleared through Civil Service, his exact assignment is not being divulged by officials.

Before joining the government Mr. Spaulding spent six years with Spencer Kellogg. Prior to that he was with Devoe & Raynolds Company, and previously he was a sales representative of Valentine & Co.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Good news for Eastern oil consumers who had to live and work in shivering temperatures the past Winter! Officials say that the way things are now shaping up it looks like there will be enough oil poured into the Eastern rationed area next Winter to meet the needs of all oil consumers who have been unable to convert to coal—maybe.

Much depends upon the needs of the military—and, naturally, the military isn't making any predictions now on the amount of oil it will need nine or ten months hence. In fact it won't—because they can't—tell rationing officials what the needs might be in the next four or six weeks, which causes no end of consternation for those who have to fix the ration coupon values.

But the pipelines snaking their way across the Alleghany mountains and up from Louisiana and Texas, plus railroad shipments and barge deliveries which are to be increased, will pour between 1,600,000 barrels and 1,700,000 barrels of the "black gold" daily into the East, which is some 300,000 barrels to 400,000 barrels more than was averaged in 1942. Officials say that an additional delivery of only 50,000 barrels of fuel oil a day would enable the lifting of rationing.

Antitrusting Lauded

An appropriation of $1,600,000 to meet the expenses of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1944 was provided for in the department's annual appropriation bill reported April 5. The amount is the same as that recommended by the Bureau of the Budget but $200,000 below appropriation for the current year.

In reporting the fund to the house, the committee on appropriations paid high compliments to the work of the division and expressed the belief that, even though the war and all matters connected with it is the prime objective at the moment, the nonwar work of the division should not be relaxed because of the need for protecting the postwar economy.

Health Service Changing

The senate has given its stamp of approval to a reorganization of the United States Public Health Service to enable it to function more efficiently in performing the tasks imposed upon it by the war. The bill (S.400) now goes to the house where its approval is also expected.

The reorganization consists chiefly of consolidating the work of the service under two bureaus:—(1) Bureau of Medical Services, and (2) the Bureau of State Services. No new powers are granted to the service, and its functions will continue to be guided by laws already enacted and those which may be enacted in the future. The grades of those in the service are put on a par with those in the army and navy, however, and the personnel is provided with some of the same benefits accorded the army and navy in the matter of pay and pensions.

Rubber Czar Not Quitting

Washington has been full of rumors for the past few weeks that Rubber Director Jeffers is going to quit and go back to his job of running the Union Pacific Railroad. The reports appeared to be based on the belief that the synthetic program is moving along so well that it can now run by itself.

Mr. Jeffers isn't quitting, however. He says he is going to stay on until the program is in a completely satisfactory state. What he is afraid of, it is commented privately, is that, if he relinquishes control, the army and navy might try another raid on the equipment and set it back a couple of months behind schedule again.

Congress Would Meddle More

The Administration's troubles with Congress are on the increase. The sniping which heretofore has been the function of the Republicans is now being taken over to a large extent by the Democrats. Ringleaders are the Southern conservatives who are anxious to try out their newborn power to throw decisions one way or another now that the Republicans number almost as many as the Democrats.

These congressmen are a dissatisfied lot. They are fed up with the coddling of labor; they are opposed to new reforms in government; they believe there are too many "new" Americans in important places; and lastly they are complaining that Congress is being left too much out in the cold in the matter of running the war.

Whether the war could be run better by Congress than by the executive branch of the government is open to question, but the Southerners feel it should be given a try. They want a Supreme War Council set up—two members from the house and two from the senate—to pass judgment on all actions of the President. The group could veto any agreement made by the President with any foreign power, or any strategic move of the services. Representative James H. Morrison, freshman congressman from Louisiana, put in the bill last week—H.R. 2369.

But No Public Educating

In spite of all the efforts of OPA the nation is headed toward inflation in a big way unless drastic action is taken this year to siphon off some of the excess purchasing power, says Jesse Jones. He estimates national income for the year at $119,000,000,000 and at current prices, the excess purchasing power will run up to around $43,000,000,000.

Mr. Jones offers no suggestions of how to avoid a catastrophe. The Treasury hopes to take a big chunk of it, however, in the form of higher taxes and increased bond sales. A goal of $16,000,000,000 was originally set, but in view of Mr. Jones' predictions, some officials think that the goal should be upped. There is also some support for this feeling in recent remarks of Randolph Paul, the Treasury's general counsel, who recently indicated he could be wooed into favoring a compulsory savings program.

Something in the Name

Chester Davis's organization soon may be known by the short, snappy title of War Foods Administration. In the executive order of Mr. Roosevelt putting him in charge of the work that Secretary Wickard has been doing, his setup was legally titled the Food Production and Distribution Administration. Mr. Davis says the words are too many and big and don't provide in the public's mind the close connection between it and the war program that he feels it should have.

Rosiness in Sunflowers

Some government officials are wondering why farmers and other growers are not going into the production of sunflower seeds for oil this year to an extent greater than they are. Of course, it is still a little early to be planting and maybe they will—but if they are, officials haven't heard about it.

The price of the oil seems right, and the plants are easy to grow. Furthermore there is a market for every pound of the oil produced—what with the short supplies of other oils. To make matters even better for domestic producers, Argentina has recently declared an embargo on shipments of sunflower-seed oil, and that country has been the source of much of our supply.

Somebody ought to wise up the farmers to this opportunity. It's a job for the chemurgists; the blocs are for prices, not production.

Shipmaking Gets Big

American merchant shipyards during March smashed all previous records for ship deliveries. A total of 146 new vessels of 1,516,000 deadweight tons slid down the ways, equal to a production rate of 18,000,000 a year. These are ready-to-go ships;

—Continued on page 41

U.S. Patent System Improvements Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

National Association of Manufacturers has made eleven recommendations for improvements in the United States patent system. The recommendations have been submitted to the National Patent Planning Commission, set up by an executive order from President Roosevelt, which is studying the patent system from the viewpoint of making it more effective in its operation. Following are the subject headings of eleven extensive recommendations:—

1. Recording of patent agreements, including those pertaining to pools and cross-licenses.
2. Improvement of Patent Office administration.
3. Limiting the duration of delayed patents.
4. "Flash of creative genius" as test of patentability.
5. Publication of patent applications prior to issuance of a patent.
6. Single court of patent appeals.
7. Statute pertaining to interference procedure.
8. Government's exercise of its right of eminent domain.
9. Simplification of the patent document.
10. Elimination of disclaimers.
11. Proof of date of invention made abroad.

—O-P-D—

So. American Metal Makers Aided by CMP

OPD Washington Bureau

Four major South American mining producers of copper and other metals, whose maintenance, repair, and operating supplies are obtained under the terms of preference rating order P-56, must hereafter obtain their requirements in accordance with a new procedure prescribed in the order as amended by the War Production Board. The four producers affected by the order are the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, the Andes Copper Mining Company, the Chile Exploration Company, and the Braden Copper Company.

The purpose of the amended order is to allow scheduling of maintenance, repair, and operating materials and other machinery and equipment to the extent that South American copper producers are authorized to receive priorities assistance or allotments of material under the Controlled Materials Plan.

—O-P-D—

Copper Chemicals Use In Plating Barred

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of copper chemicals in plating was restricted April 6 by the War Production Board through issuance of General Preference Order M-227 as amended. The amended order specifically restricts use of copper chemicals in plating in every case where the use of copper products or copper base alloy products in plating is prohibited under conservation order M-9-c governing copper.

Copper chemicals are defined in the order as copper sulphate, copper carbonate, copper oxide, copper nitrate, copper chloride and copper cyanide. The term includes copper chemicals in both cupric and cuprous form.

—O-P-D—

Lead Pigments Industry Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The Lead Pigments Advisory Committee of the War Production Board has been named. Wells Martin is the presiding officer. Other members of the committee are:—

S. B. Coolidge, jr., Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland; F. H. Hurless, International Smelting & Refining Company, E. Chicago; John R. MacGregor, John R. MacGregor Lead Company, Chicago; H. Rowe, National Lead Company, New York; P. E. Sprague, The Glidden Company, Cleveland; W. Wilke, jr., Hammond Lead Products Company, Hammond, Ind., and Miles M. Zoller, Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati.

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Executive Committee to Meet

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, at 10:30 a. m., April 21. Frank L. Sulzberger is chairman.

Shellac M-Order Definitions Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Definitions and existing stocks exemptions in the shellac order were clarified April 6 by the War Production Board through issuance of allocation order M-106 as amended. The amended order defines shellac as including lac processed no further than bleaching with chlorine or cutting with alcohol or other solvents, but not including lac after it has been mixed with a substantial quantity of other materials or after it has been incorporated into molding compounds or after it has been made an integral part of some article such as electrical equipment or parts.

A consumer is redefined as any person who so uses shellac that it ceases to be shellac as so defined; for example, a person who incorporates shellac into a molding compound or who applies cut shellac to a surface as a protective coating. A person who merely cuts or bleaches shellac or who uses a molding compound containing shellac is not a consumer.

Cut or bleached shellac, including seedlac, in the possession of a person other than a bleacher or importer on February 25, 1943, is exempted from authorization requirements. Shellac in the hands of a bleacher or importer which was cut or bleached prior to July 31, 1942, or seedlac cut or bleached prior to February 25, 1943, except where special directions were given by WPB, are exempted.

The section on applications is amended to provide that a supplier seeking authorization to accept delivery of shellac for inventory shall apply on Form-PD-617 in the manner prescribed, specifying as end use "to hold intact pending further authorization."

—O-P-D—

Adipic Acid Use Restricted to Nylon

OPD Washington Bureau

Adipic acid was placed under partial allocation April 5 by the War Production Board. The order restricts the use, delivery or acceptance of delivery of adipic acid or its derivatives except for the manufacture of nylon or on specific authorization of WPB. A person seeking such authorization must file application with WPB on form PD-600.

—O-P-D—

PAW Personnel Changes Made

OPD Washington Bureau

An organizational planning staff has been set up in the Petroleum Administration for War with Lounsbury S. Fish in charge, to advise and assist the Administrator and Deputy Administrator in developing and maintaining a plan of organization through which the activities of PAW can be most effectively directed, coordinated, and controlled.

Mr. Fish is on leave of absence from the Standard Oil Company of California, with which he has been associated in organization work for more than twenty years.

Walter Hochuli has been named as director of marketing for the PAW.

Mr. Hochuli has been with the Texas Company, of which he is territorial manager for the firm's central territory, embracing fifteen States, with headquarters in Chicago. He will assume his new duties April 12.

Phillip M. Robinson has resigned as assistant director of refining in the PAW. Mr. Robinson is resigning because of his health.

—O-P-D—

Tapp Gets FDA Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of Food Production and Distribution, has appointed Jesse W. Tapp Associate Administrator of that organization. Mr. Tapp, who is on leave from the position of vice-president of the Bank of America, assumes his new duties immediately. He will work in close cooperation with Mr. Davis in the administration of food production and distribution activities of the Department of Agriculture, which include the work of the Food Production Administration, the Food Distribution Administration, the Agricultural Labor Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service.

TRIMETHYLAMINE

Low Priced ✓
Now Available ✓

Present availability and low cost of this amine recommend its consideration for applications where the characteristic odor is not objectionable. For convenience in handling and storage, Trimethylamine is sold as a 25% water solution from which the gas is easily liberated by application of heat. Purity—not less than 98 mol % of the total amines in solution . . . formaldehyde not over 0.3% and ammonia not over 0.2% of the weight of the solution.

$(CH_3)_3N$

Properties of pure **TRIMETHYLAMINE**

Molecular weight	59.11
Specific gravity	0.662 at −5°C
Boiling point	3.5°C (approx.)
Melting point	−124°C
Elec. conductivity reciprocal ohms	2.2×10^{-10} at −33.5°C
Solubility in water	Very soluble
Odor	Pungent, ammoniacal
Color	Colorless

PROPERTIES

Trimethylamine is an easily condensable, readily flammable gas with a pungent ammoniacal odor. It is very soluble in water, one liter of an aqueous saturated solution at 19° C containing 410 grams of Trimethylamine. It reacts readily with either organic or mineral acids.

APPLICATIONS

Technical and patent literature describe numerous uses for Trimethylamine. It is an effective warning agent in bottled gases. It is an insect attractant. Methyl chloride can be readily produced from Trimethylamine, and important derivatives are formed by reactions with halogens or ethylene chlorhydrin. Trimethylamine offers many additional possibilities in synthesis. A sample will gladly be sent on request.

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Paint Federation Symposium May 8

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs is planning a technical symposium, to be held in the Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, May 8.

The morning session will be devoted to a discussion of the drying oil conservation program. The afternoon session will cover such subjects as the army and navy simplification program with regard to specifications. Testing procedure on new Army specifications, cooperative projects of the federation with the various branches of the government and armed forces, new army, navy and Federal specifications and other production problems will be discussed.

Arrangements are in charge of John J. Bradley, jr., Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.

—O-P-D—

Gum Importers to Get July-Dec Quotas Now

OPD Washington Bureau

The Industry Advisory Committee of the water-soluble gum importers met with the War Production Board in Washington on April 8 for the purpose of surveying the present import quota setup and to give the industry the opportunity to make new recommendations and suggestions whereby the operation of the quota system might be improved as applied to arabic, karaya, and tragacanth gums.

The industry committee proposed that the government issue now the quotas of goods to be permitted importation during the last six months of the year. The purpose was to get the goods here so that they may be consumed in 1943—which is the intention of the government's quota arrangements. The proposal fell on fertile ground, the government representatives viewing the proposal with favor and indicating that an official order to that effect will be issued soon.

Another feature of the meeting was the action taken by the government whereby goods arriving in this coun-

—*Continued on page 56*

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. to Hold Meeting on Linseed Oil

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has arranged a series of regional meetings, under the sponsorship of the local clubs, to discuss the recent amendment to M-71 of the Fats and Oils Section of the Department of Agriculture, which amendment calls for a reduction in the quota of linseed oil to 50 percent of the average 1940-41 usage, exclusive of drying oils requirements for the war effort.

In announcing the scheduling of the meetings, the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association stated that the Fats and Oils Section is completing a new survey of the potential supply and requirements of all fats and oils, "which they believe will show the over-all picture is getting progressively worse."

The necessity for quick action in conserving linseed oil will highlight the meetings. A member of the pro-

—*Continued on page 46*

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Committee Chairman Listed

Acceptance of appointments on committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., as of April 1, 1943, have been announced by President Ernest T. Trigg. Chairmen of the various committees are:—

Arbitration—R. O. Walker, of the Thiabut & Walker Company, Long Island City.

Budget and Finance—E. A. Foy, jr., of the Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By-laws, H. M. Howard, of the Thiabut & Walker Company, Long Island City.

Calcimine and water paint division, steering committee, Carl Iddings, Prescott Paint Company, New York.

Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A.—Frank Sampson, of the Sampson Paint & Color Company, Richmond, Va.

Clean up and paint up—M. M. Zoller, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, Cincinnati.

Credit and collections—W. L. Lang, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York.

—*Continued on page 46*

Iran-U. S. Pact Cuts Opium Duty

OPD Washington Bureau

The duty on opium has been cut under the provision of the trade agreement signed by the United States and Iran. The duty on opium containing 8.5 percent or more of anhydrous morphine was $4 per pound under the tariff act of 1930. Under the trade agreement the rate is not less than a $1.80 nor more than $3 per pound of opium, depending upon the content of anhydrous morphine in the opium. The rates on opium are calculated on the basis of $18 per pound of anhydrous morphine contained therein. Since 1930 the ad valorem equivalent of the three-dollar per pound rate has varied between 64 percent and 142 percent.

Margarin Wanted For Export by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food Distribution Administration announces that it is seeking bids, returnable by 11 a.m., April 15, for the purchase of 20,000,000 pounds of colored tropical margarin for export, packaged in No. 10 tins holding six pounds each. Offers are to be sent to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration.

The margarin must contain not less than 9,000 units of Vitamin A and not less than 500 units of Vitamin D per pound. Three types will be acceptable:—

Type A, made from high grade oleo oil, No. 1 neutral lard, milk or skim milk and salt. Type B, made from nut oils, vegetable oils, or a combination of the two by churning with milk or skim milk. Oil used in preparations of the product shall be properly refined and deodorized. Type C, made from high grade oleo oil, No. 1 neutral lard, milk, or skim milk, salt, and choice refined peanut or cottonseed oils to the extent of not more than 15 percent of the mixture.

—O-P-D—

Cotton Oil Mills Heads Parley with WPB Set

Representatives of cottonseed oil mills have been invited by the cellulose unit of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board to a conference on the new season's cotton linters program to be held at the Peabody hotel in Memphis, Tenn., at 10 a.m. April 22.

A letter from Edgar L. Pearson, chief of the Cellulose Unit, to cottonseed oil mills, stated that there will be a large stockpile of chemical linters by July 31, 1943, and it will be advisable to discuss the different methods that might be employed if the program is to be readjusted.

Planning Association Urges Business Handle U. S. Problems

OPD Washington Bureau

America's future problems should be solved by individual initiative rather than by the government, the business, labor, and agricultural committees of the National Planning Association said April 6 in a voluminous report on postwar problems. Voluntary cooperation can achieve far more than Federal regulations, it was asserted, and individuals, rather than the government, can shape postwar America for themselves by teaming together to solve economic and social problems in the traditional way of this democracy.

The report was considered officially in the government to be of outstanding importance and was paid high compliments by President Roosevelt, who asked to be kept informed of further recommendations of the committees. He said it was gratifying to learn that, under the auspices of the association, substantial areas of agreement on basic postwar principles have been blocked out by groups with such divergent interests.

Businessmen in Group

The association is an organization established during the depression days of 1934 and has as its president William L. Batt, who now is also vice-chairman of the War Production Board. Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of WPB, is on the association's board of trustees, as are Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Clinton S. Golden, vice-president of the Steel Workers of America.

The situation that must be avoided was emphasized by the three committees in this statement:—

If, when the fighting is over, we have ex-soldiers selling apples on the street, or masses of workers idle in present war-production centers, or people starving in one part of the country while food surpluses rot in other parts, we shall have lost this war. It will be too late to plan.

What Must Be Done

With this as the keynote, the committees found themselves in agreement on these points:—

Postwar planning must be faced realistically. We must prepare now against unemployment during the reconversion period and for full and continuing employment under a peacetime economy. The first goal of postwar planning should be a foundation of better living through provision for enough jobs and lasting jobs.

The basis of America's postwar economy should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture continuing to operate as the people's primary means of providing jobs and producing goods and services; with government performing its constitutional function of establishing the rules of the game, acting as impartial referee, and effecting fiscal policies through taxation and expenditure programs, such as public works, that will mesh with private undertakings.

But, the private enterprise system must adjust itself to a changing world. Before there can be blueprints there must be unity of purpose among all groups, with realization that our group interests are identical. There must be fullest cooperation and teamwork, based on mutual trust, on the part of business, labor, agriculture, and government. This trust can't merely be assumed; it must be honestly earned through practice in the first place and thereafter preserved by continuous good faith, performance, and collaboration.

If our private enterprise system is to go forward, there must be a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of all the people.

—O-P-D—

Insecticide Association To Meet April 15

The Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association will hold its Spring meeting in the Biltmore hotel, this city, April 15 and 16. Admittance to the sessions, to be addressed by numerous government officials, will be restricted to membership of the association.

Thursday, April 15

Remarks by president, J. B. Cary, Niagara Sprayer Company, Middleport, N.Y.

"Current WPB Activities as Regards Insecticide Supplies," Warren H. Moyer, chief Insecticides and Fungicides Unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board.

"The OPA Pricing Program for Insecticides," Dr. George Brandow, chief economist Agricultural Chemicals Section, Office of Price Administration.

"Exports," J. A. R. Dalley, chief, Chemicals Section, Board of Economic Warfare.

"Insecticide Goals in Reference to Food Production Program," Philip H. Groggins,

—*Continued on page 38*

—O-P-D—

Soybean, Peanut, Flax Price Support Upped

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased support prices for soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed were announced April 7 by the War Food Administration in a further step towards assuring adequate production of these crops in the current year.

The support price for yellow soybeans having 14 percent moisture content will be $1.80 per bushel instead of the $1.70 per bushel announced March 5. Premiums and discounts will be made as previously announced so as to give an advance of 10 cents per bushel for other classes and qualities of soybeans. Farmers who store their soybeans on the farm under a CCC loan will receive in addition a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel as previously announced.

For flaxseed the support price will be $2.85 per bushel for U. S. No. 1, basis Minneapolis, instead of $2.70 per bushel announced March 4. Premiums

—*Continued on page 48*

Drug Supplies After the War

By Col. Charles F. Shook

Medical Corps, United States Army

Excerpts from an address at the National Conference on Planning for War and Postwar Medical Needs, March 15, 1943

While our military, naval, and marine forces are still facing the common enemy and while our merchant marine is still struggling against the hazards of the sea, it is not only fitting, but appropriate that industrial and professional leadership should gather for a review of its prospects and responsibilities.

War production is our present paramount duty and will remain so until the war ends. Nevertheless, there is a future—that postwar period of adjustment which should be of vital importance to us today . . . In time of war, prepare for peace!

The expansion of production from 1939 to 1943 has been, as you know, quite exceptional. To meet the present war effort, it was necessary that industry expand its production manyfold. Production status depends upon the law of supply and demand, the restrictions placed upon production by the War Production Board, and the availability of material and manpower. It has been said that the army has overbought. Perhaps that is true in a few commodities where past experience was lacking and estimates of requirements had to be based upon knowledge of similar items. Perhaps certain stocks are in excess, but remember, we have not as yet gone into an extensive fighting war where stocks are depleted over night. It is much better to have overprocured and be ready, than to have an empty larder in time of actual need. This war is not like its predecessor. Then, we had but one front. Today, we have nearly forty fronts and each must have its "pipeline" and supply filled.

Productive Expansion

Some industries required little or no expansion to care for the growing needs of our military and naval forces, as well as our Allies. Chief among

—*Continued on page 53*

Jobbers May Extend Ratings under CMP No. 3

OPD Washington Bureau

Dealers, distributors, and jobbers, who are permitted to extend priorities ratings under the terms of Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 3, as amended, have been granted assistance until June 30, 1943, on orders which have already been placed, to prevent discrimination against their rated orders to which allotment numbers have not been applied. This action was announced by the War Production Board with the issuance of direction No. 1, CMP Regulation No. 3.

The direction indicates that orders without allotment numbers or symbols, placed by dealers, distributors, or jobbers prior to April 7, 1943, calling for delivery not later than June 30, 1943, must be deemed of equal rating to orders bearing the same grade of rating with allotment numbers of symbols.

This means that companies which supply distributors, jobbers, and dealers, will have to take this factor into account in adjusting production and delivery schedules of items ordered for delivery prior to the beginning of third quarter operations under CMP.

Good! The Enemy is Listening-

KEEP listening, *Adolf*, because we've got a cheerful earful for you. It's the story of the *ESSENTIAL OIL INDUSTRY* and how it licked your dictator-made shortage of *vital* Essential Oil raw materials.

You won't believe this, *Schickelgruber*, but listen! As one of the world's great suppliers of *PERFUMING MATERIALS, ESSENTIAL OILS AND RELATED PRODUCTS*, we're proud of our part in finding an *All-American Solution* to the un-American problem you created.

Ja, *Herr Adolf*, you forced us to compress five years of experimentation into one hectic year. Today, *self-sufficiency* through the use of U. S. A. GROWN and DISTILLED ESSENTIAL OILS, FLAVORING and PERFUMING MATERIALS is closer to reality than ever before.

Crop plantings for *ESSENTIAL OILS* have been multiplied many fold. Oils that never before carried the "MADE IN THE U.S.A." label are now being produced in large quantities while the odor and characteristics of numerous others have been matched, *through scientific manufacture*, in the M M & R laboratories.

So, *Danke Schoen, Adolf*, for listening to our little story, and thanks for what you've done to further the use of *U. S. A. GROWN AND DISTILLED ESSENTIAL OILS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.*

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Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

April 9, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works...lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75-lb. lots..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .57 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* .....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the State of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis....lb. .80 - —
5-dm. lots, same basis.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, same basis..lb. 1.50 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs. .....lb. 1.06 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, adipic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville...lb. .09½- —

Acetic,[2] com'l cr redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.56 - 5.82
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.73
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works, 100 lbs.12.80 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.80 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.36 - 9.61

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,* dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[3] makers, primary distrib., spec'l, USP, bbls., f.o.b. shipment points, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .54

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous* tech. (see Arsenic, White).

USP, powd., dms., kegs..lb. .30 - .33

Ascorbic,[4,6] 1,000-oss., dms...oz. 1.00 - —
500-oz. lots, dms.....oz. 1.01 - —
100-oz. lots, bots.....oz. 1.01 - —
50-oz. lots, bots.....oz. 1.04 - —
25-oz. lots, bots.....oz. 1.07 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .69
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —

Acid, boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton.109.00- —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. allds....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less tran ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single dms.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,*,[5] 30%-99½%, dms., c.l., dlv.d N.Y..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 - Nom.

Citric,[1] crys., gran., bbl., c.l., lb. .20 - .25
10,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .20½- .25
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - .25
100 lbs., dms. or kgs...lb. .21 - .25½
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .29
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- .27½
10,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .22 - .27½
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .31½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14¼
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil (50% 204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 cbys. up....lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11¼- —

Fumaric, tech., ton lots, bbls.lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 20 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
100 lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
50-lb. dmjn.....lb. .21 - —
25-lb. dmjn.....lb. .23 - —
5 lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, cbys.lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, lead cbys., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .08 - —
wooden bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
48%, lead cbys., same basis..lb. .12 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys., same basis..lb. .12 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .11 - —
60%, lead cbys., same basis..lb. .14 - .16½
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .13 - .16½
steel dms., same basis...lb. .12 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09

Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djms..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —

light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .84 - .97
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .82 - .85

Lauric, dist., tech, dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms....lb. .21¾- .22¼
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20

Acid, mixed, tanks, nitric unit..lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —

CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .07½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .12

235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. lots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. or over....lb. .11¼- —
smaller quantities....lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25- 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —

75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djms....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.62 - —

USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42

U.S.P., bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms....lb. .17¾- .18½

Stearic,[6] double-press., bgs..lb. .15 - .16
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
triple pressed, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.00 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.23 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, doun., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.09 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.55 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.42.00 -45.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld.lb. .32½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .30 - .32
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .30

Agar,[6] dom.....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dms., Chi...lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried (see Blood, soluble).
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.76
powd., dom., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. allds., *East..lb. .11¾- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. allds..*East..lb. .12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. allds.....lb. .10¾- .14¼

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory means all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .081¼- —
tertiary, denat., c.l., dms..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
CD14, tanks, E., dlvd....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks, E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

CD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls....gal. .61¼- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63¼- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .40½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks..gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works...gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .69 - —
Tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .55¼- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13½

Ethyl,[2] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.59½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works...lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. up, wks..lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).

Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .68½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, isopropyl, 99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs...lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 35 and 110 gal., dms, wks. lb. .13 - —
5-10 gal., dms., wks.....lb. .15 - —
denat. grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .85
Algin, fib. dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Alphaterpineol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight. lb. .17 - —
Alpha tocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP. bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Philа.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet, rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¾- .15
Soda bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., basic 24%, c.l., bbls.,10 up, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., wks..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs. works..lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.....lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .09¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bbls., wks..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1210- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
400-lb. bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, fib dms...lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contra.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .32 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder, and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[3] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyols., dlvd. Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Ammonia, benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., frt. alld., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .43 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130-
Bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl....lb. .31 - .35
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - .34
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - .35
25-lb. dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .11 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. bbls.lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, ccls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., ref'd, cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertiliser grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, f.o.b. Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton.56.65 - —
tech., bgs., works...100 lbs. 4.35 - 3.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbl., kg., lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbl., kg..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices.
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs.lb. 1.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls. or wks.lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12¾- .17½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. .85 - 1.20
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 2.85 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms. .....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Ecuador, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, reclaimed, bgs.. .lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .37½- .38
Star .....lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .29
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .34½- .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[5], paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%.lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., tons..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots.oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Arsenic, Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works....lb. .30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
6R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R. bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum Manjak No. 10, crude, wks..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.ton.30.00 - —
Barbadoes, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., N.Y..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., N.Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points ...ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis, ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., re-finery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.25 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .65
Barbasco root,[2c] (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls. kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.93.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb.97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.98.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical zones are as follows:—Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., Ine. Zone 2. Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4. Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, ckss.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., wks. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and carload lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags., c.l., St. Louis. ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse. N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton.7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Root, bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh., bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works... ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms. works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneapus, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Benzyl, chloride, cbys., frt. equal lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbensoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.63
175-lb. bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.19 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.23 - —
250-lb. bbls., dms.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Suiphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 2.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Black,[2] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
4, c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon,[6] regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .0663- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .06550- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0424- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y.lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes or listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W. Va..ton.70.00 - —
bbls. .....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbl., c.l., wks.ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood, dried, dom., 16-18% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N.Y. mon., bgs., f.o.b. N.Y. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.32 - —
soluble, c.l., Chi.....lb. .15½- —
bag lots, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis: lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.20 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .32 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 5.00 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .32 - .37
job grades, bbl., same basis lb. .23 - .28

OPD—4-12-1943

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

CAVEN POINT ROAD — JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Phone BErgen 4-3237, 3238

Blue, ultramarine, res. grades, bbl, same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; rac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes, 6c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis ..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluedag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., indus., Chi. ton 57.50 -65.00
junk, same basis.....ton 31.00 - —
meal, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton 37.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton 39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. E. wks....ton 47.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton 32.50 - —
Chicago, works..ton 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[9] tech., 90½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .11½ - —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., ca., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100 lbs..bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
printing inks, cns., dms..lb. .35 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works..lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- .06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks. lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. wks. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .09¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls..lb. .66 - .67
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .95 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms. lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1575
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Pthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21¼
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Butyric ether, tech.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.22 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .80 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] makers, primary distrib., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] makers, primary distrib., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for paint or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton 18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton 21.50 -36.50
5-ton lots.....ton 23.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton 18.00 -31.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton 21.45 -23.45
5-ton lots .....ton 23.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone. Car lot prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $5.50 per ton over paper bags.
purified, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .35
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms., 1.....lb. .57 - .59
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....p. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....oz. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms. .....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. No prices.
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton 75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0755
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots, lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l..lb. .25 - —
ton lots .....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton 46.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works. ton 51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.23 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., 5lb. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .54 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, ca.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, ca.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .72 - .74
Syrian, natural, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .62 - .64
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .285- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .09¾
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal .94 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States.—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah, Ariz.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
decorticated, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 23.50 -38.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .26 - .28
Case hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein, dom., processed, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .21¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .22½- —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .22¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
Shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
Chips, bls. bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls. .....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .63 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks. ton 19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .38 - .39
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld...lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l...lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, ca.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky.; Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va. ton 35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton 35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton 32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton 34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks.lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90-75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 90-75%, bulk, c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton 12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 41.60 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs..lb. .92 - .96
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[1] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05½- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 5 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 100-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 5%, ca., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, ca., bbls.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 16.00 - —
Ore., residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 18.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs...lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½
Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 2½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .43 + .13½

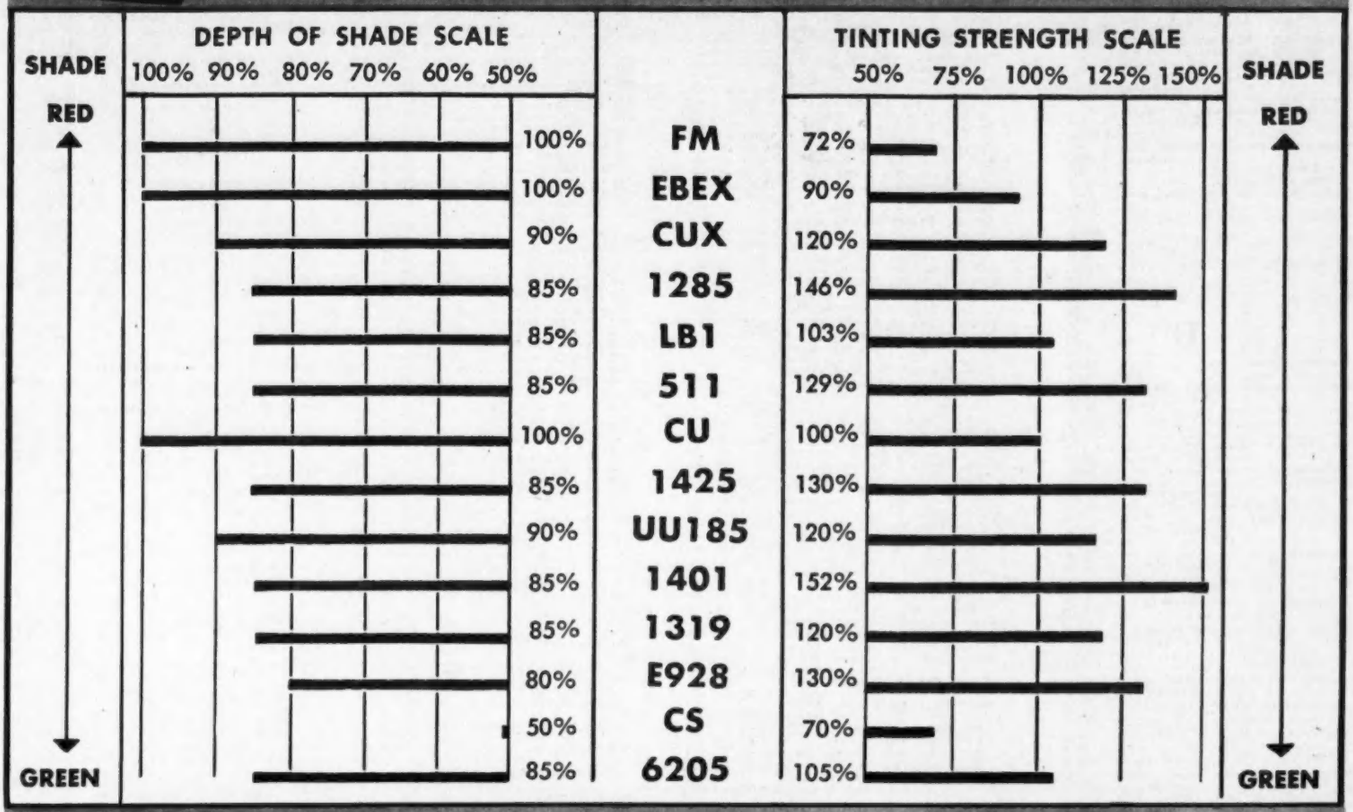
* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge involved.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½- .63
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.20
Citronella, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 29.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.54 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .88½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co.....lb. .85 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co..100 lbs. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.80 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. 38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- .24
regular crystals.....lb. .13 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19½- .25½
Red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Copper sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.05 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 wks.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-c, works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices.
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 33-35% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.60 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills, March delivery..ton 38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] makers, primary distrib., cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., lb. .25 - —
bots. .....lb. 1.04 - —
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Pine, dms. .....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .13½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .22 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .13 - .13½
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —

OPD—4-12-1943

CLIP OUT THIS CHART!

CALCO ULTRAMARINE BLUE IDENTIFICATION



GUIDE TO MEETING GOVERNMENT PAINT SPECIFICATIONS

WITH THIS CHART of Calco Ultramarines, your formulations can readily be made to match government standards, such as green and olive drab shades. Such specifications, as you know, state the pigment percentages and strength to be met by the manufacturers.

The chart shows which type of Calco Ultramarine to choose in order to obtain a greener or redder result as the case may demand. Further, it shows what strengths are available—in both full tones and tints.

With this chart, you can hold the pigment volumes and hiding power at a constant while increasing or decreasing the strength to meet the required standard.

Naturally, this chart covers only the general paint types. Calco offers you many other Ultramarines which range between the two extremes on the above chart. And if you have a special job... Calco Technical Service will be glad to help you devise the correct formulation. If you have such a problem just bring it to the attention of your Calco representative!

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
natural, c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
Cube root,[3,4] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. No stocks.
Cyanamid,[3,4] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.... unit-ton. 1.32¼- —
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.. unit-ton. 1.63¼- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[4] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. .....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .25 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .52 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deerto ague leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,2] common, dom., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
neutral, dom., bbls. .....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,4] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots. .....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f....ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f., lb. .02 - .02
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[3,4] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2800- .2870
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2850- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
cns., works.....lb. .1934- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Diethyl carbonate, comm'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[4] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[4] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22¼- .24¼
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .46
Digycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 50° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[4] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
800-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms...lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[4] bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[4] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
800-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[4] Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, limp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls. .....lb. .38 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.12.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns, lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.15.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 8.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors). for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.25 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6....lb.12.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns, lb.12.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. D&C green, No. 6, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 17, cns...lb.17.25 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6 .....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.25 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.16.25 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.25 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.25 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 12, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
26 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
43 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A².....lb. .55 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.05 - 1.00
139 Lake red R, paste....lb. .90 - —
189 Lake red R, powd...lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Sulphur tan .....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - —
269 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .82 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .55 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
387 Direct violet B.....lb.1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .60 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
486 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 - .50
500 Direct nacrin R.....lb. .75 - .80
612 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .80 - .85
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.65 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
878 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
961 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
900 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.20 - —
1160 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
352 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.05 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.25 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange I.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .58 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A².....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .53 - —
183 Crosein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
660 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
653 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .96 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
635 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Alder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. .....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -23.00
Ephedra, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.45
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Baltimore, Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c. .....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, dms., ton lots....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eserine, bots. .....oz. No prices.
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ether, ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dm., lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15¼- .16
USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¾- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11½- .12¾
NF, 200-lb. dms. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech, dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .29
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .55 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. .....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin,[1] maxes, primary distrib., cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Ethylcellulose,[4] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[4] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol[4] dms., c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .15¼- —

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[4] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis...ton.78.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories.ton.66.50 - —
meal, scrap, acid, 6-7% ammon., 8% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories..unit-ton. No prices
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.. net-ton.25.00 -26.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 83.5%, c.l., f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,3,4] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Furfural,[4] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., wks...gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½- .19¼
Fustic, cryst., bbls., (No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices.
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices.
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70-octane, unleaded, tanks, ex tax..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane, ex tax....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .54
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .54 - .55
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50

Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.30½-	.46
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Ginseng root, wild South, cs.	lb.	12.00 -	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.25
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 -	1.45
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/58, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 2½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1,*] Zones A and C, C.P.,* (B.P., 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
C.P.* (USP 96%), drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite,* high gravity, yellow, distilled, dms., car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Glycerin, saponification, to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture.	lb.	.13¾-	—
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, dms., car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

*Note.—Sales of glycerin to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.70 -	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.38 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Chloride, acid, brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
yellow, bots.	lb.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., USP IX, bots.	oz.	13.00 -	—
	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	4.85 -	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.20 -	5.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.36
Graphite,[2] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 85% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	—
Grease,[1,2] house, loose	lb.	.06¼-	—
white, loose	lb.	.08¾-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.25 -	—
6-10% bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
Green, chrome, reduced color, 20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works.	lb.	.24 -	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.75 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
strained, cs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.80
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca). Aloe (see A).			
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, No. 1, unsorted.	lb.	.14¾-	—
No. 2, unsorted.	lb.	.12¾-	—
No. 3, unsorted.	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, unsorted.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Sorted, Nos. 1 to 28, not available in New York area.			
Sorted, No. 30, c.l.	lb.	.55¾-	.56¼
No. 31, same basis.	lb.	.21½-	.21¾
No. 32, same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
No. 33, same basis.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
No. 34, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
No. 35, same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
No. 36, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
No. 37, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	.18¾
No. 38, same basis.	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
No. 39, same basis.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
No. 40, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
No. 41, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼

Inside figures represent carload lot prices; outside figures less than 10-package-lot prices. On lots of 10 packages or more, prices are ¼ cent per pound higher than carload lot prices; on lots less than 10 packages, prices are ½c. per pound higher than carload lot quotations.

Manila, Boeas, hard, bold white.	lb.	.15½-	—
amber, light	lb.	.13¾-	—
amber, dark	lb.	.14¼-	—
Macassar, WS	lb.	.11¾-	—
MA	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB	lb.	.09¼-	—
dust	lb.	.07¾-	—
Gum, copal, Manila:— Loba, A	lb.	.14 -	—
B	lb.	.13¾-	—
C	lb.	.13¼-	—
CBB	lb.	.12 -	—
CNB	lb.	.10 -	—
D	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB	lb.	.11 -	—
Du	lb.	.08¾-	—
DK	lb.	.09½-	—
dust	lb.	.07¾-	—
MA	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS	lb.	.11¾-	—
Philippine, extra bold, bale scraped.	lb.	.15 -	—
bold, pale scraped.	lb.	.15 -	—
extra pale, bold, sorts.	lb.	.13¾-	—
pale cripe, bold	lb.	.13 -	—
pale nubs, WCB	lb.	.13¾-	—
pale small chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
SG	lb.	.10½-	—
seeds and dust	lb.	.08¾-	—
Manila-Singapore, white split chips.	lb.	.15½-	—
dust	lb.	.07¾-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped.	lb.	.22¾-	—
mixed, bold	lb.	.17¾-	—
nubs	lb.	.18 -	—
small chips	lb.	.13¾-	—
cuttings or split chips.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D	lb.	.28¾-	—
A/E	lb.	.25¾-	—
B	lb.	.24¾-	—
C	lb.	.23¾-	—
D	lb.	.20¾-	—
E	lb.	.18¾-	—
F	lb.	.15¾-	—
dust	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.30¾-	—
2	lb.	.25¾-	—
3	lb.	.12¾-	—
chips	lb.	.23½-	—
dust	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds	lb.	.17¾-	—
Hiroe-Macassar, bold	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips	lb.	.11½-	—
dust	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs	lb.	.13¾-	—
Pale East India-Singapore, bold.	lb.	.22¾-	—
nubs	lb.	.16¾-	—
chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
Batu, scraped	lb.	.10¼-	—
unscraped	lb.	.09 -	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.05¾-	—
chips	lb.	.12 -	—
dust	lb.	.06¼-	—
Black, East India, bold scraped.	lb.	.12 -	—
bold unscraped	lb.	.07½-	—
E. I., nubs and chips	lb.	.07¼-	—

Importers have been authorized by OPA to add to the above prices charges of approximately 6¼% for freight, marine and war-risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Ponitanak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse., San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi	lb.	.06¾-	—
Ester, ordinary, carload lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	.11

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM PERBORATE

Paradichlorbenzene
Disodium Phosphate
Monocalcium Phosphate
Bromides
Lead Acetate
Tartaric Acid
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Gum, ester, ordinary, 10 dms., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, same basis.lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12
Ester gum spot prices are ½c. higher.
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[1] Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted.....lb. .35 - —
chips.....lb. .32 - —
dark.....lb. .18 - —
bright.....lb. .18 - —
white, 5X.....lb. 1.50 - —
4X.....lb. .66 - —
3X.....lb. .65¾- —
No. 1 extra.....lb. .43 - —
No. 1 superior.....lb. .41 - —
No. 2 extra.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 superior.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3 extra.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3 superior.....lb. .22 - —
extra pale chips.....lb. .25½- —
pale chips.....lb. .20¾- —
pale dust.....lb. .20¾- —
Brown, 3X.....lb. .77 - —
2X.....lb. .49 - —
X.....lb. .36 - —
No. 1 extra.....lb. .34 - —
No. 1 superior.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra.....lb. .30 - —
No. 2 superior.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3.....lb. .23 - —
chips extra.....lb. .18 - —
chips 80%.....lb. .16 - —
nubs.....lb. .24 - —
dust.....lb. .12¼- —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war-risk insurance.

Gum, locust bean, powd., bbls..lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.65 -Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cks.....lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse....lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N.Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - -

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .54 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0685- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., l.c.l., Group 3...gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
Heptane, 77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .65 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots, 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .05¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms...lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. No stocks
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.10 - —
25-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.62
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .06½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
pearls, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls...lb. .05½- .06
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .08 - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.lb. .33 - —
200-lb. lots dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .23½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0650- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, single 50-lb. dm., works..gal. .45 - —
single 10-gal. dm., works.gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .55 - —

An urgent message to YOU . . . from U.S.

KEEP 'EM ROLLING
RETURNABLE CONTAINERS CANNOT BE REPLACED
— treat 'em CAREFULLY —
return 'em PROMPTLY
IF YOU WANT MORE OF THESE POSTERS WRITE TO THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND, O.

This attractive 2-color poster, size 14" x 11" will be sent to you free upon request. Write for the quantity you need.

Returnable Containers

MUST work *faster* . . . MUST last *longer*

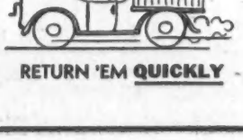
Today industry is using an increasing number and quantity of chemicals. But production of returnable containers has been curtailed by government order. To continue your production you must have chemicals. We can supply them, but we must have containers to get them to your plant.

Help *us* help *you*. For your sake . . . and for victory's sake, take care of the containers you use. And get them back home *on the double quick*.

As a reminder to those in your plant who are responsible for returning containers, we are offering free posters illustrated above. Write for the quantity you can use. Then tack them up on your shipping dock, and wherever containers are kept.

HANDLE 'EM CAREFULLY

EMPTY 'EM PROMPTLY


RETURN 'EM QUICKLY

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 East 97th Street Cleveland, Ohio

RECEIVED APR 12 1943 OPD 4-12-1943

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

April ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

Curbay B-G Helps Meet Egg and Meat War Effort Quotas

U.S.I.'s B-Complex Supplement Useful in Chick and Hog Feeds

55,000,000,000 eggs, 4,000,000,000 pounds of chicken meat and over 60,000,000 swine fed to 235 pound weight have been set by the Department of Agriculture as the 1943 quotas needed for support of the war effort. With these increased quotas set, Curbay B-G, U.S.I.'s riboflavin feed supplement, is taking on new importance as an aid in supplying the required units of the B-G complex essential in adequate poultry and hog rations.

Curbay B-G has, through the past years, demonstrated its effectiveness in replacing more expensive Vitamin B-Complex supplements — such as dried skim milk powder. The use of U.S.I.'s product has been responsible for releasing millions of pounds of dried skim milk powder for shipment to the United Nations for human food. Thus Curbay B-G represents a double contribution toward meeting increased food requirements.

Improved Moisture-Proofing Coating Composition Patented

WILMINGTON, Del. — A patent for making a moisture-proof coating composition said to have improved heat-sealing properties and anchorage was assigned recently to a company here.

Plasticizers of the ester type are condensed with resins, either natural, modified or synthetic. Dibutyl phthalate is said to be particularly advantageous as the plasticizer component. Mixing the condensation product with paraffin wax or nitrocellulose, suitable coating compositions are said to be obtained for moisture-proofing regenerated cellulose sheets and films.

The formula for a typical coating of this type is as follows:

	Parts
Nitrocellulose	40
Paraffin wax	2
Ethyl acetate	400
Toluene	160
Alkyd resin	10
Dibutyl phthalate	30

Color-Dispersing Process Prevents Haze in Films

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — A method for dispersing a coloring material in a water-swellable photographic colloid (such as gelatin) and maintaining the particle size small enough to prevent haze in the resulting film has been developed by two inventors here.

The coloring material is mixed with a water-insoluble material, such as collodion, in a common solvent, such as butyl acetate. This solution is then added to an aqueous one containing a dispersing agent. The mixture may next be passed through a small homogenizer and the suspension thus formed heated, preferably under vacuum, to remove the butyl acetate. Finally, the suspension of fine particles in the aqueous solution is added to a gelatin emulsion and, after mixing with it, the resulting emulsion is coated.

Acetoacetarylides Developed By U.S.I. for Research Study

Aid to Manufacturers in Meeting Post-War Needs Seen in Many New Dye Intermediates Produced on Laboratory Scale

Recognizing the growing importance of yellow pigments and dyestuffs, U.S.I. has developed a number of new acetoacetarylides on a laboratory scale in addition to the five now being produced commercially. Acetoacetarylides have proven particularly valuable in the production of the Hansa and newer yellows where an acetoacetarylide is coupled with a diazotized amino compound, preferably containing nitro groups which help to retain the insolubility in oil and thus prevent bleeding.

New impetus to acetoacetarylides as pigment dye intermediates has been brought about by the expanded utility of yellow pigment dyestuffs due to the absorption of chrome yellow production for olive drab pigments. In addition to the Hansa Yellows, toluidine and benzidine yellows have come into favor recently where color tone, brilliance and durability are desired.

New Acetoacetarylides

The heightened interest in acetoacetarylides has both brought about a greater demand for those compounds now commercially available and increased the desire to study new ones with a view to post-war applications. Among the newer acetoacetarylides developed by U.S.I. are the following:

Acetoacet-para-phenetidide
Benzoylacetanilide
Diacetoacetyl-meta-toluylenediamine
Diacetoacetyl-para-phenylenediamine
Acetoacet-para-nitroanilide
Acetoacet-2, 5-dichloroanilide
Acetoacetyl-alpha-naphthylamine
Acetoacetcumidide (pseudo)
N,N'-Diacetoacetbenzidide
Ortho-phenylacetoacetanilide

Sample quantities of these new compounds will be gladly sent upon request to manufacturers for laboratory experimentation.

(Continued on next page)

Thymolphthalein as Indicator In Red, Brown Titrations

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Thymolphthalein is a satisfactory indicator to use in titrating reddish or brownish solutions, where phenolphthalein and methyl orange are not satisfactory, according to findings reported recently in "The Chemist Analyst."

Thymolphthalein is said to change from colorless at pH of 9.3 to blue at 10.5. A convenient solution is described as containing 0.1% of the indicator in an 80% aqueous solution of ethanol.

Butanol Claimed to Stabilize Ethanol, Hydrocarbon Mixture

Butanol is a practical stabilizer for the preparation of a fuel mixture of hydrocarbons and ethanol of more than 188 proof, according to a recent report.

The addition of 5% butanol to ethanol of 192 proof, for example, is said to give mixtures stable at —15°. It is noted that the water-absorbing power increases with butanol at a greater rate than with ethanol. Practically, the sensitiveness is claimed to correspond to 19.4° per cc. of water added to 100 volumes of mixture.

The exacting requirements of modern printing provide one of the outstanding reasons for the use of the Hansa Yellows.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

April ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1943

New Reagent for Sodium Calls for Use of Ethanol

PRINCETON, N. J.—Systematic experiments have shown that a reagent for the determination of sodium can be produced through the use of ethanol. It is at the same time more insensitive toward lithium and more sensitive toward sodium than aqueous reagents now in common use, according to a chemist here.

The composition of this alcoholic reagent is as follows:

Uranyl acetate dihydrate	40 grams
Cupric acetate monohydrate	25 grams
Glacial acetic acid	100 ml.
Ethanol, 95%	500 ml.
Water	450 ml.

The salts are dissolved in the water and acetic acid at a temperature of 50° to 60° C. and, after cooling down to room temperature, the ethanol added with constant stirring. After standing at least one day, preferably two or three, the mixture is stirred and filtered in the same way as in the preparation of regular aqueous reagents.

Non-Leafing Aluminum Paste Does Not Require Grinding

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A new non-leafing aluminum paste has been developed by an inventor here in which the deleafing action is brought about chemically without the need for grinding.

The preferred method of making this paste consists of adding to a regular, full leafing aluminum powder a suitable thinner or carrier in which has been incorporated a deleafing agent consisting of the highly polar active alcohols, esters, ketones, and aldehydes.

A typical formula calls for 60 pounds of aluminum powder (fully polished and leafing), 20 pounds of ethyl acetate and 20 pounds of toluol.

Ethyl Acetoacetate Used To Extract Lignin From Wood

Ethyl acetoacetate may be used as a solvent in the presence of hydrochloric acid to isolate lignin from white quebracho wood, according to a recent discovery.

Extension of lignin by this solvent is not quantitative, as determined by the König method, but the greater portion is isolated from the other components. A high hydrochloric acid concentration, 10% of the ethyl acetoacetate, and a temperature of 40° for 24 hours are said to give the best extraction.

New Acetoacetarylides

(Continued from previous page)

One of the most widely known of the acetoacetarylides now produced commercially by U.S.I. is acetoacetanilide. This compound is prepared by reacting ethyl acetoacetate, an important intermediate in dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals itself, with aniline thereby eliminating ethanol. Hansa Yellow G is formed when acetoacetanilide is coupled with diazotized meta-nitro-para-toluidine. The use of other diazotized amino compounds produces slightly different shades.

Other Compounds

Four other acetoacetarylides which may be used in the same general way to produce the desired shades of yellow are also commercially available from U.S.I. They are acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide, acetoacet-para-chloroanilide, acetoacet-ortho-toluidide, and acetoacet-ortho-anisidide.

Dyestuff manufacturers are aided in obtaining the desired shade and clarity by the exacting production methods developed by U.S.I. which reduce impurities to extremely small limits. For although such factors as temperature, agitation, and drying time all play important roles in the ultimate clarity of yellow pigments, manufacturers have found through experience that the purity of the intermediates is of utmost importance.

Ethanol Aids Dispersement Of Vitamin Compositions

NEWARK, N. J.—By the use of ethanol as a solvent, an inventor here claims that fat-soluble vitamin compositions may be easily dispersed in aqueous media.

To produce this water-dispersible composition, the vitamin concentrate is mixed with a solution of ethanol and a substance selected from the group consisting of the alcohol-soluble portions of edible gums.

Starch Fractionated With Butanol, Isoamyl Alcohols

Butanol and isoamyl alcohols can be used to fractionate starch without retrogradation or hydrolytic degradation, it was reported recently. The precipitated fraction, which has a higher alkali number than the non-precipitated fraction, separates in the form of an addition compound with the butanol. The lower alcohols were ineffective, it is stated, while octyl alcohol and cyclohexanol precipitated all of the starch indiscriminately.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A slime-preventing chemical is offered in powdered form for addition to wood pulp in a beater. Five ounces of the chemical to one ton of pulp is said to be adequate. **(No. 680)**

U S I

A thermoplastic corrosion-proofing material has been developed as a substitute for rubber for lining tanks, pipes and pipe fittings. Black in color, it is applied in a similar manner to rubber. This product is claimed to resist attack by non-fuming nitric acid, chromic acid, alcohol, petroleum, gasoline, linseed oil, vegetable oil and soaps. **(No. 681)**

U S I

A cellulose paper-base medium is offered which, it is said, can be impregnated with glue and protein materials, rubber, rubber substitutes, and both natural and synthetic resins either with or without lamination. **(No. 682)**

U S I

An emulsifier has been put on the market which is described as a high dispersion product of oil in water and water in oil that is especially useful in the manufacture of paint products. **(No. 683)**

U S I

Skin protectors which the maker claims can be used on the face as well as the hands and arms have been developed to meet a wide variety of conditions. Among the irritants they are said to counter are cutting and lubricating oils, kerosene, petroleum, solvents, thinners, lacquer, paint, ink, water, fumes, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, acids, and alkalies. **(No. 684)**

U S I

A toxic preservative for cotton rope has been put on the market which is claimed to toughen and stiffen rope, give it wear-resistance and firmness, reduce unwinding of the strands, and generally increase its efficiency. **(No. 685)**

U S I

A new method of gas analysis has been developed in which catalysis is described as superseding slow combustion in standard gas analysis apparatus, thus providing a safer and more accurate method for determination of combustible components. **(No. 686)**

U S I

An adjustable automatic pipette is offered which is said to be equally adaptable to analytical procedures and to operations requiring rapid, accurate measurement of liquids. By a simple adjustment, it is claimed that any desired volume can be delivered within 0.1 ml. **(No. 687)**

U S I

An odor neutralizer for fly spray and disinfectant formulas is being produced which the maker says is an efficacious specific for Lethane 384, Lethane 384 Special, Thanite, Velsicol and Deodorant L-37 MM&R. **(No. 688)**

U S I

A viscometer is announced for testing polymer solutions and other heavy-bodied liquids. Viscosity is determined by inverting glass tubes and comparing the rise of an air bubble in the sample with the rise of a bubble in a tube containing a known standard. **(No. 689)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS: INDUSTRIAL, ANTI- — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

*ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
*Registered Trade Mark

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Colladions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.35 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tank.gal. .04⅝- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .071 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .04½- —
Penn., 46, w.w., tanks....gal. .06675- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .34½- .35
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ord., bls....lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., c.l. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
standard, ¼-lb. ctns., c.l..lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo....lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 100-lb. fib. drms....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 1 to 5-ton lots, f.o.b. works..lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .21¼- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10⅜- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 96% min., 100-lb. kgs.lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .81 - .88
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
titanate, bgs. or bbls. c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, 100-lb. kgs..lb. .13¾- —
dealers, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .11¾- —
painters, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .12¾- —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .60
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .66
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .09 - .10
powder, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Russian, bls.....lb. .07½- .08½
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.. ton. 8.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, Rockland, Me.. ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 90%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks...ton. No prices
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N.Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —

Ever eat RAW FISH?

U. S. Navy Life Boats now carry CANNED Fishing Tackle!

RAW FISH may not sound very palatable . . . but it can mean the difference between life and death to a shipwrecked sailor.

So the United States Navy is now equipping life boats and life rafts with *cans* containing fish hooks, lures, lines, jigs, spear and gaffs . . . to be used to catch fish to supplement emergency rations.

This emergency fishing kit is supplied not only to the Navy, but also to the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Edward K. Tryon Company of Philadelphia . . . and we're proud to say much of it is packed in Crown Cans specially designed for the job.

Cans for packing fish is an old story. Canned fishing tackle is one of the new jobs the war has brought to Crown Can!

CROWN CAN COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN

OPD—4-12-1943

INSIDE NEWS

APRIL PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1943

Glycerine in A.R.P. Glass Protection

Lessons Learned from Bombing of London Prove Helpful to American Investigators

RUIN IN OXFORD STREET AFTER "BLITZ" RAID—These hollow-eyed buildings, with scarcely a pane of glass remaining in their gaunt window frames, graphically illustrate the need for reinforcing plate glass against the concussion of high explosive bombs.

Much of the pertinent information concerning the treatment of glass to protect people from flying splinters and jagged fragments during air-raids has been obtained from the bitter experiences of the much-bombed British. Among the several procedures recommended by the Ministry of Home Security, A.R.P. Department, is the employment of thick, tough or reinforced paper applied to the glass with flour paste or acacia mucilage made slightly tacky by the addition of 5 per cent of glycerine. Uncoated transparent wrapping materials (except cellulose acetate film) can also be used. These are applied to the windows by means of a good clear gum to which 15 per cent of glycerine has been added.

Investigations have also been carried out by American investigators. Recently, one of them developed a new and very effective procedure for protection against flying glass. According to his method, old bed-sheets are cut into one-inch strips which are freely daubed, by means of a paint brush, with the following composition:

Wheat flour	4 oz. av.
Powdered alum	4 drams
Sodium benzoate	20 grains
Oil of cloves	30 drops
Glycerine	4 fl. oz.
Water	2 pints

The flour and alum are rubbed to a smooth paste with the water and the glycerine. The mixture is then heated quickly to the boiling point, removed from the source of heat, and then thoroughly mixed in the remaining two ingredients.

It is advisable to apply the strips to windows in criss-cross fashion, placing them about 1-½ inches apart and permitting the ends to overlap the edge of the window frame. (314)

To Locate Fish By Sound

Fishermen in British Columbia waters may soon seek their fish by sound. This method of locating large schools of fish has proved effective in Norwegian waters and is to be tried out in the herring fishing industry of British Columbia. A fish canning company is fitting a 45-ft. boat with an echo sounding device at a cost of $4,000 to $5,000.

Originally devised to aid ships in shallow waters, this echo sounder has been improved until it will record a whisper, and it is used in detecting the presence of submarines in wartime. As used by fishermen, the device will locate a large mass, or school, of fish by the sound reflected from the body of fish, and the distance to the catch will be indicated by a meter. (336)

Progress Reported in Guayule Rubber Project

Progress in the expansion of the guayule rubber production program under the several cooperating agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has exceeded early expectations. Recent developments by the Department's Emergency Rubber Project are in accord with the findings of the Baruch committee which recommended "that this program be given every possible support as the principal source of crude rubber which could not be lost to us short of conquest of American territory."

The Forest Service, which is administering the production phases of this emergency program, will start to mill in mid-January the older shrubs previously reserved for seed collection.

This winter the Forest Service factory will manufacture 600 tons—only a fraction of the nation's needs—but the first natural rubber produced in the United States since the beginning of the war. Plantations being established this winter are expected to yield about 21,000 tons from the harvest starting late in 1944. The planting and harvesting schedule is planned to produce about 80,000 tons annually thereafter. Even the maximum production mentioned, however, is small in comparison with the country's normal peacetime consumption of 700,000 tons of rubber a year. (315)

Boost for Canned Milk

When properly prepared, canned and dried milk retain the full nutritional value of the fresh milk, it is revealed by studies in Switzerland. This is especially true of the sweetened products. Even vitamin C, in spite of its sensitivity, is retained by the best modern methods. Furthermore, uniform composition, freedom from pathogenic organisms and fine casein dispersion make canned and dried milk products more digestible than fresh milk. (316)

"Utility" Paint Proposal Renewed in Britain

Since domestic paints have become almost unobtainable in Britain, discussions on the advisability of producing a limited amount of a "utility" paint are again in progress between the Board of Trade and the Paint Federation. A recent statement in the House of Commons revealed that a provisional arrangement has been made for a supply of linseed oil for such paint, and steps are being taken for the release of certain quantities of other necessary raw materials. The British paint trade believes that the "utility" paint, when eventually produced, will be made in three or four shades. (317)

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
50 lbs. works	lb.	1.93 -	—
25 lbs., works	lb.	1.95 -	—
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30 -	—
Chloride, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.40 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
25-lb. jars	lb.	5.05 -	—
Lithopone,[1] titanated (h i g h-strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0610-	—
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls. c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.04¾-	—
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.			
Liverwort, leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.62
Lobelia, herb, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.		25.50 -	38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
imported, bls.	lb.	4.50 -	—
Lupulin, NF, tins	lb.	4.75	Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	7.00 -	7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 -	.78
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98 -	1.00
West Indian, cs.	lb.	.75	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.08¼-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09½-	—
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Magnesia, carbonate, USP, Zone 1, l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.08 -	—
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld. including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge and New York.			
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
flake, dom., bbls., works., c.l.	ton.	82.00 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Oxide (*see* Calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots	lb.	.31 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.32 -	—
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Magnesium, trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42 -	—
cs., 500-lb. lots		.40 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.42 -	—
5-lb. cns.	lb.	.60 -	—
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	84.00	-90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
blue, bls.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Leaves, bls.		.40 -	.55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 -	—
¼, 4 tons, works.	ton.	82.00 -	—
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 -	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00 -	—
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—

OPD—4-12-1943

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

An Oasis in the Desert

A 2½-gallon water canteen produced by National Can for our armed forces.

Brine Preservation of Vegetables

Because of the shortage of containers, experiments are being conducted, with indications of success, in the brine preservation of snap beans, peas, lima beans and other vegetables. The process, similar to that employed in brine curing of pickles, has been under study at North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station for several months. The research is conducted cooperatively by the experiment station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

If successful, the brine preservation of vegetables would help to build up food supplies to meet wartime needs of the United Nations and would save those portions of the crop generally lost through seasonal overproduction. (318)

Lactic-Acid Lacquers

Efforts to devise lacquer substitutes for tin containers, through the use of lactic acid obtained from the whey that is a by-product in cheese and casein factories, are making progress. In experimental coating of steel milk cans this lacquer has proved highly successful, also in coating evaporated milk cans. Previously dairy scientists had developed lacquers suitable for coating wood, paper, glass and other substances. Some of these lactic-acid lacquers doubtless will be useful to various branches of the canned food industry. (319)

* * *

Approximately one-sixth of all gasoline consumed in the U. S., 5,000,000,000 gallons, goes to farmers. They also use large quantities of lubricating oils and greases, estimated at 138,000,000 gallons and 2,000,000 pounds respectively.

Technical Topics

INSECTICIDES—The effectiveness of attractants and repellents for insects and animals can be increased substantially by the incorporation into the formulas of minute quantities of glandular extracts of animals such as the skunk, the muskrat, etc. Musk odor serves as a particularly powerful lure in insect attractants. (320)

SURGERY—A British publication reports that wire of corrosion-resistant alloy steel is being used by Swedish surgeons in place of silk or catgut. (321)

CAROTENE DETERMINATION in plant tissue by a rapid chromatographic method was described recently in a project completed in the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. The method can be used for both fresh and dehydrated materials. (322)

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is now being produced in Germany from a mixture of potassium sulphate, lime and coke. The sulphate and lime are reacted at elevated temperatures in the first step of the process, to produce a concentrated solution of potassium formate containing calcium sulphate in suspension. The liquor is then evaporated to dryness and the residue calcined in a surplus of air. (323)

ROSINATED CALCIUM LAKES are improved in tinctorial properties, mass-tone, and strength by the addition of small amounts of sulphuric acid esters of the higher fatty acids during processing, it is claimed in a recent British patent. (324)

TETRAETHYLTHIURAM MONOSULPHIDE has been found an effective agent for the treatment of scabies in Britain. (325)

LINSEED OIL—Lend-Lease has been shipping large quantities of linseed oil to Russia to be used principally as food. The hydrogenation of such oils to harden them is entirely feasible, and experiments have disclosed that an excellent shortening can be made from oil either wholly or partly linseed. (326)

NEW FOOD SHORTENING—By a recently developed process, tasteless and odorless shortening with a vitamin content is made by hydrogenating fish oils, adding them to vegetable oil and treating further by hydrogenation. (327)

PEELER—Developed for a marmalade manufacturer, a lathe-like peeler has been patented which removes from citrus fruit the outer surface of the peel containing the bitter cells. (328)

MEAT PRESERVATION—To inhibit deterioration in meat products, a method has been developed for subjecting the meat to inert gas under greater than atmospheric pressure. (329)

VEGETABLE DISCOLORATION—Discoloration of the cut surfaces of fruits and vegetables can be prevented by dipping the pieces in dilute thiosulphate solutions. The method has recently been patented. (330)

SYNTHETIC RESIN IDENTIFICATION by means of schematic flame and olfactory tests was described recently. (331)

BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE has been found effective for combatting blue mold or downy mildew disease in tobacco. (332)

LIVER can be dried and reduced to a fine brown powder by a recently developed process. When so processed, it is said that it can be preserved indefinitely without refrigeration and occupies only about one-fifth the normally required space. (333)

TARTAR EMETIC SPRAY RESIDUES on citrus plant materials may be rapidly determined by a recently developed analytical method based on iodometric titration. The iodometric procedure eliminates the necessity of ashing the leaf materials, as was done in the modified Gutzeit method formerly employed for determining the antimony content of the tartar emetic. (334)

CHROME YELLOW, with a solubility of only 1.75 percent, for use as a pigment in paints, inks and other materials is now being offered by an American company. The new pigment is especially intended for use in camouflage coatings, since the low solubility reduces the possibility of lead being assimilated to a dangerous degree during the spray-painting of war materials. (335)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

(Advertisement)

Manganese, hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .14½ - .15¼
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works. lb. .11¾ - —
single dms., works. lb. .11½ - —
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½ - —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. ton 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½ - —
Mangrove bark, lf, and when available, bgs. ton 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. No stocks
small, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[8] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works. lb. .85 - —
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls. lb. .49 - .50
in transit, bls. lb. .41½ - .42
French, bls. lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .20
Menthol, natural, cs. lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs. lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 6.50 - —

Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots. lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, 50-lb. tub. lb. .70 - —
25-lb. tub. lb. .72 - —
30%, pails, 50 lbs. lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs. lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs. lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.02 - —
50-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 4.00 - 4.08
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. lots. lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
teoh. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —

Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l. gal. .73 - .76
tanks gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Methanol, synthetic,[2,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½ - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36½ - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½ - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .42½ - —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .53½ - .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .32½ - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ariz., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Nebr., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½ - .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss. lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss. lb. .07½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
by Group A.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt., alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .64½ - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md.,

Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.66
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .35 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., macn., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 160-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[3] amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02¼- —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03¼- —
refined, c.l.....ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.50.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02¾- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03¼- —
roofing, c.l.....ton.34.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.44.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.75.00 - —
wet grd.,[3] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l.lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, c. l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. micronized mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less than carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls..lb. .13½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, in lc. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.

whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04¼
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04¼
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .13
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Cali. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .03¼- —
55 gals.....lb. .07 - —
10 gals.....lb. .08 - —
5 gals.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.45.00 - 50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.35
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .09 - .09½
Myrobalans,[6] 21, bgs., f.a.s...ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.70.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. wks. lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .08¾- —
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 7.10 - —
Neroli, crystc., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .26 - .26½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .74 - —
Nicotinamide, 25 to 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
5-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Nikethamide .....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

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You are assured of the finest lemon flavor in your products when you use Exchange Oil of Lemon, U.S.P.

Whether you buy it in January or July, you know you are providing precious lemon flavor and aroma.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .35 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrolville, Wis...unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract,[6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0355- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140[6] C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Apricot, kernel, cns.....lb. .38 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .55
white, cns.....lb. .30 - .70
dom., tech.....lb. .15 - —
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.75 -16.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.25 -17.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.13.85 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,5] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1500- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
technical, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Java, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.22.00 -28.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. .94 - .98
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.09 - 1.14
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .10 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .15 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .85 - .86
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½ - —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15½ - —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns..lb. 8.25 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, tech., cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.50
pure, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns..... No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.40.00 -55.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans...lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.90
Lignaloe, wood, Mex., cns...lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Lime, dist., Mex., cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.70
Jamaica, cns.....lb. 9.00 -11.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1580- —
10 or more.....lb. .1600- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1640- —
less than 5.....lb. .1660- —
tankcar .....lb. .1540- .1560
tankwagon .....lb. .1560- .1580
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-360 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .15
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[5] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 8 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .24
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .26
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
Oil, menhaden, ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .13½- —
Neatsfoot,[5] 15° c.t., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure bbls.....lb. .18¾ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Officica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.60 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (28% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
Mexic'n, sponge-press, cns.lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
Oil, paraffin, 100-100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .12 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .16¼ Nom.
Oil, pennyroyal, dom., cns...lb 3.00 - 3.10
import, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis...gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of White Cedar
II Distilled
III Distilled
Oil of Petitgrain South American 46% Ester
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Oil of Rosewood Brazilian
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Oil of Juniper Leaves American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

Requests for samples on your firms letterhead and further information will be promptly furnished

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0800- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1370- .1390
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1000- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns.....lb. 16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 8.25
Sesame, tanks, Pac. coast...lb. .15 Nom.
Shingle st'n, bbls., c.l., wks.gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 12.75 - —
Soybean,[2,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[1,6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., wks.ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities...gal. .30 - .33
tanks .....gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75

Oil, tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 25.00 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal..gal. 10.00 - —
25-gal. .....gal. 12.50 - —
10-gal. .....gal. 13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l. .....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 50/90 vis., dms., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
96/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —

Oil, white, mineral, U.S.P., f.o.b. San Fran., 180 vis., 5 bbls..gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Yyang-ylang, Bourb., bots...lb. 20.00 -28.00
Manila, bots.....lb. 40.00 -45.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
divd. other points...lb. .12 - —

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, divd. Als., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. .....lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[6] bbls.....lb. .81 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - .105
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
f.o.b. Long Beach, Calif., contract..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
good, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
medium, cs.....lb. .41 - .42
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .19
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P. same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refd., 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .08 - —
123-125, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0620- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0620- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0660- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0685- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150 A.M.P., slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10¼- —
160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, c.l..lb. .14 - —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.lb. .15 - —
USP, cns, cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranisidine, dms. .....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .13 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Peanut meal, 45-47% protein Southern Alabama-Georgia mills, March delivery...ton. 35.00 - —
48-50%, same basis.....ton. 37.00 - —
51% or more, same basis.ton. 39.00 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol,[7] dms., works, lb. .20 - .28
Pentaerythritol,[6] C.P., bbls., divd. .....lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., divd.....lb. .32½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd....lb. 1.60 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.80 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-32° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. .....gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .06½- .07½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295 Nom.

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Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates • Sulfated Oils • Impregnole Water Repellent • Textile Compounds • Synthetic Detergents • Cation Active Compounds • Wetting Agents • Luminous Pigments

Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½ - .23
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½ - —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½ - —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following state:— Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind, Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas, Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, USP XII, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
extra amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
white, USP XII, lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.026 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.98 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.51 - 3.00
Texas, East	bbl.	1.25 - 1.43
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums. Fuel oil, at refinery:—

Arkansas, No. 1, tanks	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.90 - .95
diesel, tanks	gal.	.03 - .05
Group 2, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, Nos. 2, tanks	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1, tanks	gal.	.0655- .0805
Bunker fuel oil, f.o.b. New York harbor	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Texas City	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n, 200 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾- —
248-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 - —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Cnn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	ga..	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars	gal.	.06¾- —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21¼- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 5,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5 254 l.b.p., 350 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 5, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.41 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.09½- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tns	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[5] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 - —
bbls., dms., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 - —
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 - —
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt	lb.	.55 - —
150 lbs., same terms	lb.	.65 - —
50 lbs., same terms	lb.	.70 - —
100 lbs., same terms	lb.	.67 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP., bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	13.75 - —
5-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	14.75 - —
tech., 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	12.00 - —
100-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	12.50 - —
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B. P.L., according to provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 240, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00 - —
70%-80% B.P.L., M.P.R., 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —

IT SHALL BE DONE

All our war effort has brought about many new and difficult problems. You have your share of them—and so have we. Backing away from tough assignments isn't what got either one of us where we are and we're not starting to back-water now!

If you need special technical assistance, say so and we will give. When you need solvents, say *Skellysolve* and you'll get them . . . when you need them . . . where you need them . . . and any quantity within reason.

Our idea of seeing this thing through is for every man to do more than he ever before thought it possible for one man to do. And we know that all America is thinking and doing the same thing. That's why *it shall be done.*

SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT** *and* **DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phosphate rock, Fla., 75%-74% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —
finely ground, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..snort ton. 3.25 - —
All pebble 50c. per ton hgher than above prices.
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B.P.L., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% B.P.L. 5% I. & A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., 6½% I.&A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.30 - —
finery ground rock, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins for export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[8] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[8] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .12 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[8] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots., cs.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls...oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.16
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, f.o.b. Tampa, bgs.....lb. .25½- .25½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .83 - .89
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see 25).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
Pitch, hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of earls (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
seed, Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Potash, abietate.....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .44
Arsenite,[8] DP., solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., dms..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst. or gran., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs. lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[8,9] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09½- —
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% baste, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .04¾
Chlorate,[8,9] cryst., kgs., whs. lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
exp't., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Chromate,[8,9] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- .35½
powd., 5c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works, os. 14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iolide, bots. or cans.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[8] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
Import, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Potash, muriate, dom.[8] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[8] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Oxalate, purs, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[8,9] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20°Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 500 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms, works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns..lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03¼- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Flaxseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chi., 2,000 lbs..lb. .04½- —
New York, 2,000 lbs. up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ¼c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[8] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum flowers,[8] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[8] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....gal. 1.46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 2, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .18 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Quebracho extract,[8] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty, l. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, dissolved, 53% tan., bbls., dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .18
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09¼- —
No. 3.....lb. .08 - —
solid bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[2,4,8] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask 198.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Quinidine,[8] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .13¼*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13¼
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13¼

* Subject to surcharge of 13¼c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[8] 100 oz., cns.....oz. .84 + 13¼*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP XII, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .95 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13¼c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[8] cns., oz. .81 + .13½
Subject to surcharge of 13¼c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red, alizarin lake,[8] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, ton.....lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Selenide, bbls., light, works, lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine 40, dms., 100 lbs....lb. 4.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.85 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin lake, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, alizarin lake, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin, lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, contracts. lb. .40 - —
Mercury, oxide,[8] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .92 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para,[8] toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin, lake, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey .....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.20 - —
Saunders wood, ground, bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[8] tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.30 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[8] .....gram .65 - .68
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
red, bls.....lb. No prices
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.09
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
D, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
E, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.98 - —
F, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
G, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
H, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
I, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
K, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
M, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
N, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
W.G., dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.98 - —
W.W., dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
X, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

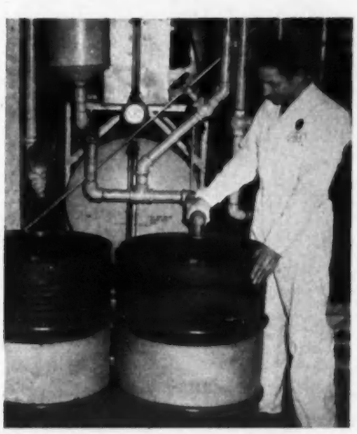
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Saccharin, makers, primary distrib., dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. 1.30 - 1.35
100 to 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb. 26.50 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, whole, Pacific Coast, bls..lb. .43 - .44
Dalmatian type, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .29½- .30½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd, N.Y..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton. 19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls....lb. .25 - .26
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls....lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
hulled, sterilized, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Shellac,[1,8] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .42½- —
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .43¾- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .43¼- —
Boston .....lb. .49¾- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bone dry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more (3); kgs., 3c. more; (4) less than 100 lbs., regardless of packing, 5c. more.
Shellac,[1,8] 100 bgs. or more, D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs. lb. .4600- —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, f.o.b. Boston, N.Y..lb. .3660- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
T.N., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.....lb. .3550- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3800- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Ill., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., bgs. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., bgs., c.l..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton. 13.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., wks.lb. .22 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00

A 42½-ton Pan American Clipper being serviced with gas and oil in Tri-Sure-equipped drums, before flying with vital war equipment to Africa.

AFRICA BOUND!

This vital air service demands big, fast powerful planes — and gas and oil that are protected by Tri-Sure Closures



No chances can be taken with a Clipper's oil supply. Drums are sealed with leak-proof, tamper-proof Tri-Sure Closures.

Photograph courtesy Pan American Airways

Africa bound! These giant Pan American Clippers are a symbol of America's pre-eminence in the air, as they speed war-vital men and materials across the ocean, and help to maintain one of America's most important aerial lifelines.

On this gigantic ferry service the precious fuel, on which depends so much the safe carriage of human lives and war materials, is safeguarded by Tri-Sure's perfected seal, plug and flange.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Silver, bullion.....oz. .44⅜- —
Govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase[1] foreign....oz. .44⅜- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅜- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .66 - .67
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
Soda, acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .06½- .10
60%, flake, gran., powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white, soluble, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dms., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.65
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Arsenite,[6] dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, wks..lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices ¾c. per pound higher in Chi.; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colo. White prices 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Soda, ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs., f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. river and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. E. of 93° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss., N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo, Ida., Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, cks., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07⅝- —
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kgs. .....lb. .12⅜- .14

Soda, bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Bisulphite, solut., 35 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, N.F., gran., bbls., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bbls., wks.lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, wks.100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, wks. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Soda, chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0 ½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] c.l., cks., works, lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. up..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots, lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .08½- .09
95%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .08⅝- .09¼
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Powder, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., work.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, works..lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., works.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Hopeville, Va..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis....lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. up, dlvd....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .44
Perborate, NF, bbl., c.l., works, lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., works.....lb. .19 - —
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .19 - —
bgs., 500 lbs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12

The Flags are going up all over America!

In this fateful hour, 130,000,000 Americans have pledged that we *shall not* fail. That is why every Army-Navy "E" that rises over the war plants of the nation causes American hearts to beat stronger with hope, with courage — and with renewed determination to fulfill their sacred pledge. For these flags are both a symbol of our strength . . . and a warning to our enemies that the day of their final destruction is drawing closer.

Today, the Army-Navy "E" flies over the Niagara Falls plant of the Mathieson Alkali Works. From this plant a continuous stream of chemicals flows into the nation's war industries . . . chlorine, caustic soda, ammonia, sodium methylate, sodium chlorite and high test calcium hypochlorite.

To the friends and industries who look to Mathieson for many of their essential chemical requirements, we express our appreciation for their cooperation and forbearance which has helped us maintain a record production of war materials. Teamwork like this will help raise other "E" flags over America's war plants — and will help keep them flying at full mast until victory is ours.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS

Soda phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works...160 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .07 - .07½
dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .10 - .10¼
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .10 - .11
smaller lots.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Pyrophosphate,[4] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons up.....100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works...100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, works.....ton. 13.00 - —
52° dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works...100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, works.....ton. 25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
NF, dried powd., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms...lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, wks.lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works....gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% and 44% protein, f.o.b. Decatur, Ill., Apr., bulk..ton. 33.00 -33.75
Southeastern mills, same basis, bulk....ton. 44.50 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., 60,000 lbs. min., works..lb. .17 - —
40,000-60,000 lbs., works.lb. .17 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs., works....lb. .17½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
bbls.....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin,[4] oleo, bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Strontium, nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min. $SrSO_4$, air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton. 52.00 - —
5 to 15 ton lots, same basis, ton. 54.00 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz. 30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .61 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosprite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls......gal. .70 - 1.40
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 13.00 - —
Sulphaguanidine, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, 5 lbs., bots...lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulphapyridine, powd., 1,000-lb. lots, bots., tins..lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, bots., tins.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, bots., tins.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, bots., tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
Sulphathiazole, 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. 4.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 4.30 - —
1-5 lb. bots.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton. 16.00 - —
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sulphur, chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .27
Sumac, extract, bbls., No. 1..lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
poultry .....lb. .09 - .09½
Superphosphate,, pulverized, under 22%, a.p.a. run-of-pile, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Florida points.....unit. .50 - .53
Baltimore .....unit. .64 - —
other points.....unit. .55 - .84

Additional charge for guaranteeing 18%, 19% and 20% a.p.a., 1½c. per unit. Additional charge for granulating, 2c. per unit.

Triple, 40% and more a.p.a. bulk, Florida producing points..unit. .62 - —
South Carolina producing points..unit. .65 - —
Tennessee and Montana producing points..unit. .70 - —
D. C. and States other than four above-mentioned producing points, before adding c.l. frt. rate and 3% tax thereon, for 48% a.p.a., from E. Tampa, Fla..unit. .62 - —

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A Helping Hand For War Industries

SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE

Today every second counts. Solvay technicians with wide theoretical knowledge and broad practical experience, intimate with many fields, can often supply, on the instant, information that may save much time—and even life. You are invited to avail yourself of this service. There is no obligation.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Superphosphate, pulverized, under 22½ a.p.a., run-of-pile, bulk, cars, Wash., Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah, Idaho, Wyo., N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Colo., Ariz., and N. M., before adding c.l. frt. rate and 3% tax thereon, when together in excess of $6.03 per ton, from Anaconda, Mont.....unit. .885 - —

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.ton.17.50 -45.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 25% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk.unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., East..gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.00
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms, works..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .37 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .40 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .65 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French bls.....lb. .89 - 1.02
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .26½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No prices
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls..lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Titanium, tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returns..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 os...oz. .35 - —
25 os.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorocthylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2.....lb. .08¼- —
Zone 3.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher. c.l., ex whse, Zone 4.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Trichlorocthylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .43½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6,7] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09½- .11
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .75½- .79½
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .62 - .65
tanks .....gal. .57 - —

U

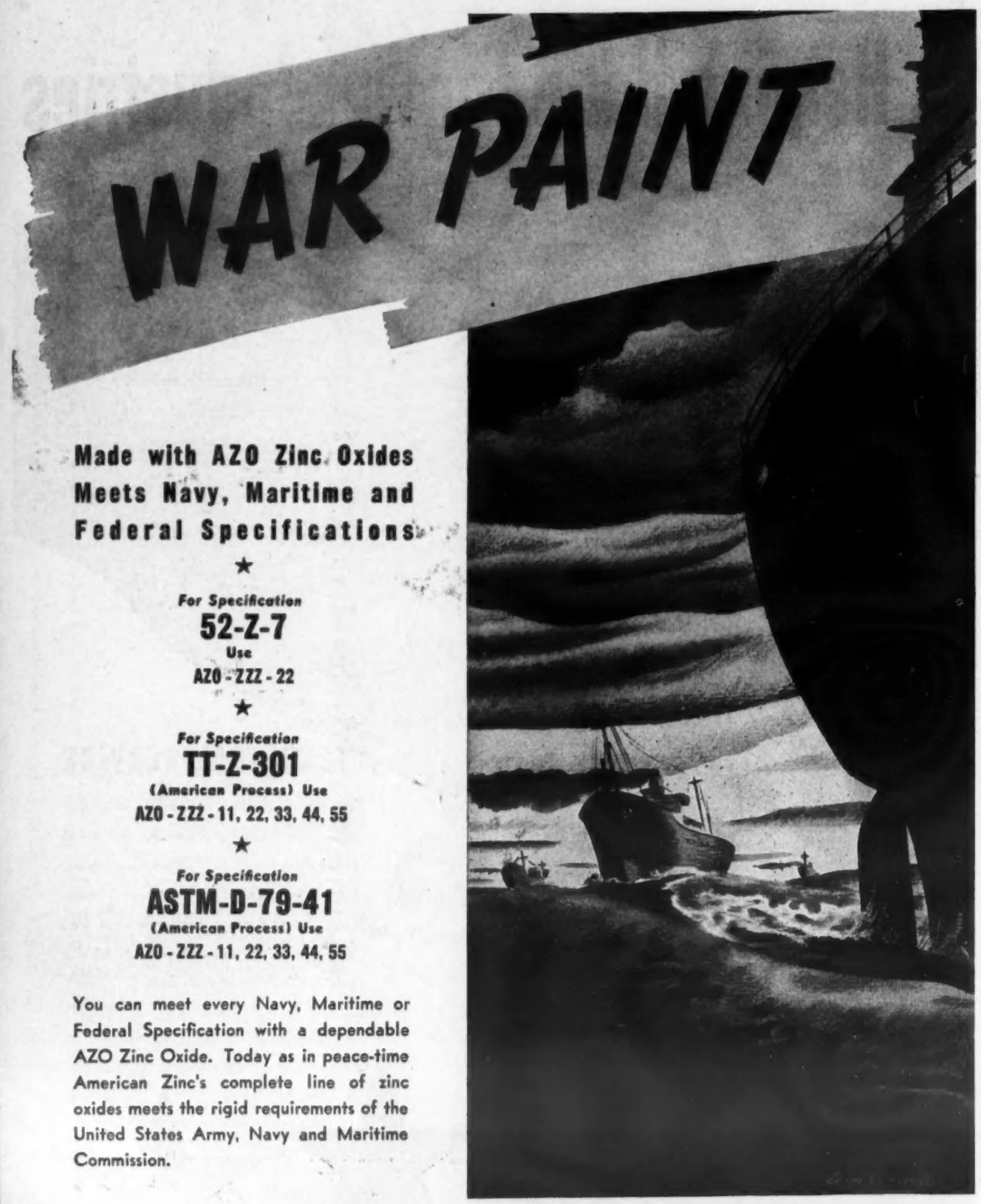
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 40% N., bgs., c.l., ship. pts..ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.82.50 -90.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls...lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eastern, bls.....lb. .90 - .92
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 Nom.
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - 2.75
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .34 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....hnt. .73½- —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
bgs., Virginia ship. pts..lb. .47 - —
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Virginia ship. pts.....lb. .24 - —



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(American Process) Use

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Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .29¼
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton..lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs. ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow No. 1, bgs., ton...lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .90¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l.....ton. 21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton. 21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l...ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. 13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. 12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l...ton. 12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton. 18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. 30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return., works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

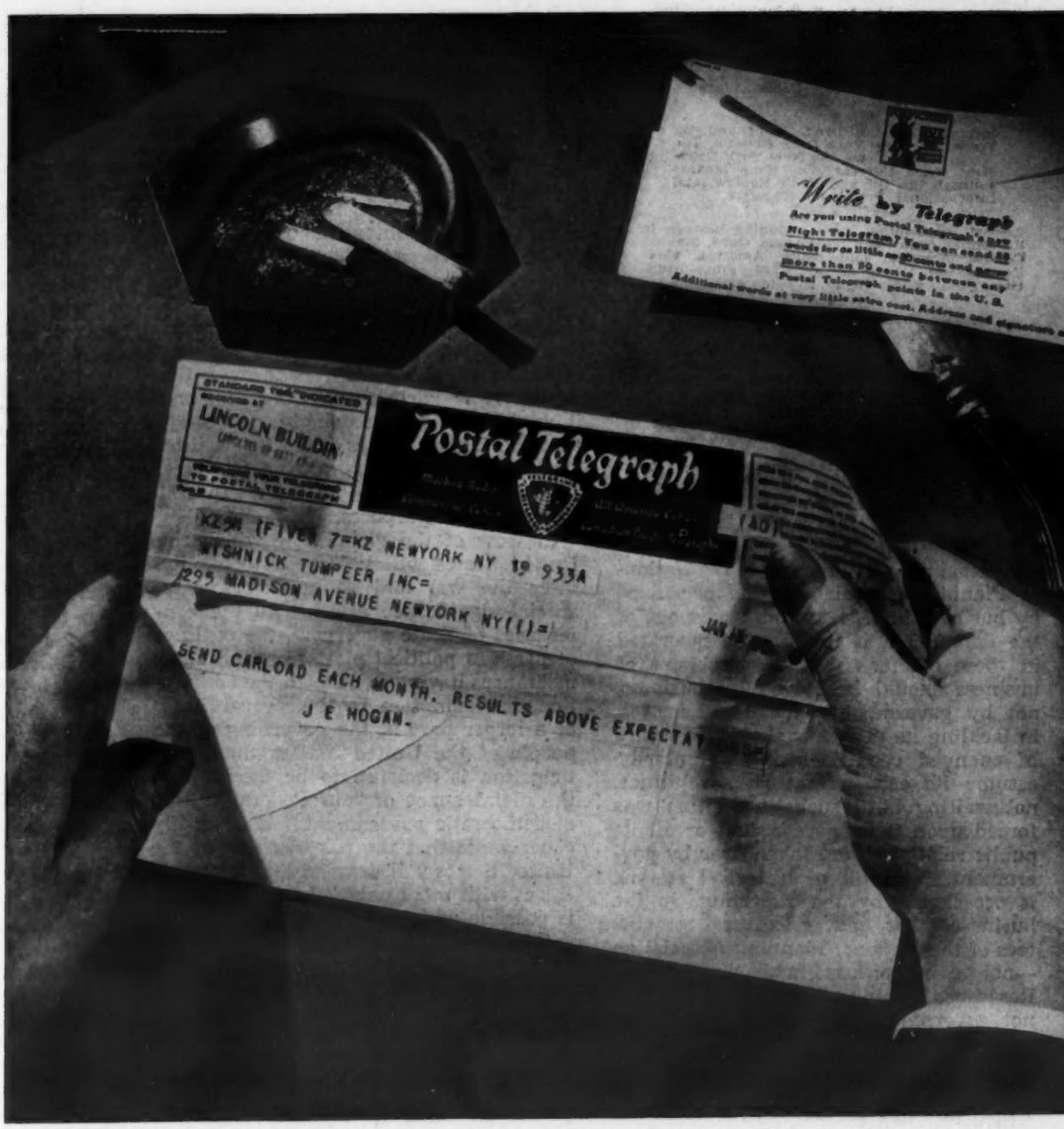
Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.80 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - 02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars.....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,6,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., American process, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.

—Continued on page 64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LINCOLN BUILDIN
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WISHNICK TUMPEER INC=
295 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK NY(1)=
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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Vol. 143 April 12, 1943 Number 15

Responsibilities and Roles

At least a dozen times since the National Planning Association was organized by business in 1934 to find a way out of the depression, it has been asseverated in these columns that the problems of business should be solved by business, not by government, and that business, in tackling its problems should be aware of changed conditions and voluntarily assume its concomitant responsibilities, not waiting until such assumption was forced upon it by government or all its public relations were taken over by government. This bit of historical resume is occasioned by the reporting by the business, labor, and agricultural committees of the National Planning Association —not to be confused with the National Resources Planning Board—that business, not government, should solve the problems of the future, and not allow a recurrence of the disastrous and deplorable consequences of its failure to meet its responsibilities in the "torrid twenties" and the "terrible thirties".

But, the most cheering part of the three committees' reiteration of what has herein so often been said is this:—

> But, the private enterprise system must adjust itself to a changing world. Before there can be any blueprints, there must be unity of purpose among all groups, with realization that our group interests are identical. There must be fullest cooperation and teamwork, based on mutual trust, on the part of business, labor, agriculture, and government. This trust cannot merely be assumed; it must be honestly earned through practice in the first place and thereafter preserved by continuous good faith, performance, and collaboration.
>
> If our private enterprise system is to go forward, there must be a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of all the people.

It is impossible to say which of the several groups that must understand each other and work one with another will have the greatest difficulty in recognizing its responsibilities and in fitting its policies and practices into conaboration for the common weal. One thing stands out as primarily essential: each group must keep in line and in step with all the others; there can be no advantage for one at the expense of the others; the partnership must be equitable between government and business; among ownership, management, and labor in business; and among producer, distributor, and consumer in the general economy. Much indeed have these all to learn about one another and about themselves on how to keep the wheels of progress turning smoothly, properly intermeshed, and efficiently.

The greatest problem for each and for all will be to find properly qualified leadership.

—O-P-D—

Global Role of the U.S.

Congress is cogitating a plan, set forth in synopsis in senate concurrent resolution 10, for the creation of an international, or global, government and the determination of its aims and functions. Insofar as available information indicates, the plan is intended to implement, at least in its less controversial declarations, the Atlantic Charter. Some declaration of the postwar purposes of the victorious survivors will be badly needed before the time comes for the shifting of allies in the endeavor to win the peace. It is particularly desirable, and it is becoming increasingly necessary, that the United States make its position clear with respect to postwar purposes. It will be far more necessary that it stick to those purposes.

In view of the global role which the United States will be forced to assume after the war and to hold for years, special significance attaches to the conferences of State governors, the outlines of partisan political platforms, and other utterances having to do with the assumption, or resumption, by the several States of a larger part in the governing of the people of the United States. Such participation is declared to be essential to the maintenance of "our Federal system of democratic government." It is readily conceivable that the postwar role of the United States will demand that it be able to act with more national solidarity than is possible under a federation of States.

Particularly, as the legislative branch of the government will have a large voice in the postwar affairs of the nation, is it desirable that this spokesman be not a loose-jointed aggregation of sectionalists and syndicalists—call them blocs, if you will. Unity is essential to indivisibility.

—O-P-D—

Scrap and Scrap

Now that a bit more speed and scope has been got for the collecting of household waste fats, the scrap-minded portion of the population must be told that there is a need to provide more copper for the demands of war. This has had one good effect: it has dampened, if not silenced, the thoughtless clamor for more ammunition for sporting use. But, the need for copper scrap is bigger than that. And everybody has an old faucet or pan, window-screen or light-fixture that will add something to the punch of those who fight on one or another of the war's scores of fronts.

Scrap gangs in many plants and communities have slowed up. Their enthusiasm has effervesced out. It is necessary that they be recharged, repepped. There is a need at hand; there is scrap around.

A different sort of "scrap" drive is that staged hereabouts last week by the local WPB agency in its survey of warehouses. This uncovered many lots of needed materials whose "resting" had some sort of a reason behind it. Similar surveys, individually conducted, doubtless would discover many "sleepers" in stockrooms or storagesheds. It is patriotic to dig out these goods; and voluntarily discovering them is better for public relations than governmental unearthing would be.

—O-P-D—

OPA and the Public

Anybody who buys anything anywhere, outside the field of customary procurement of usual industrial materials, knows that the governmental efforts to prevent price inflations are not notably effective. This observation applies particularly to the field of necessities; the condition is conspicuous in respect of rationed commodities. The newer, easier attitude of enforcement is reflected in an almost continuous raising of some retail prices. In certain instances the Office of Price Administration holds to the view that diminishing buying of rationed commodities results from their having a too high point value. The truth more frequently is that their prices have been hoisted too high—and not in black markets. The President just had to issue that price-freezing order.

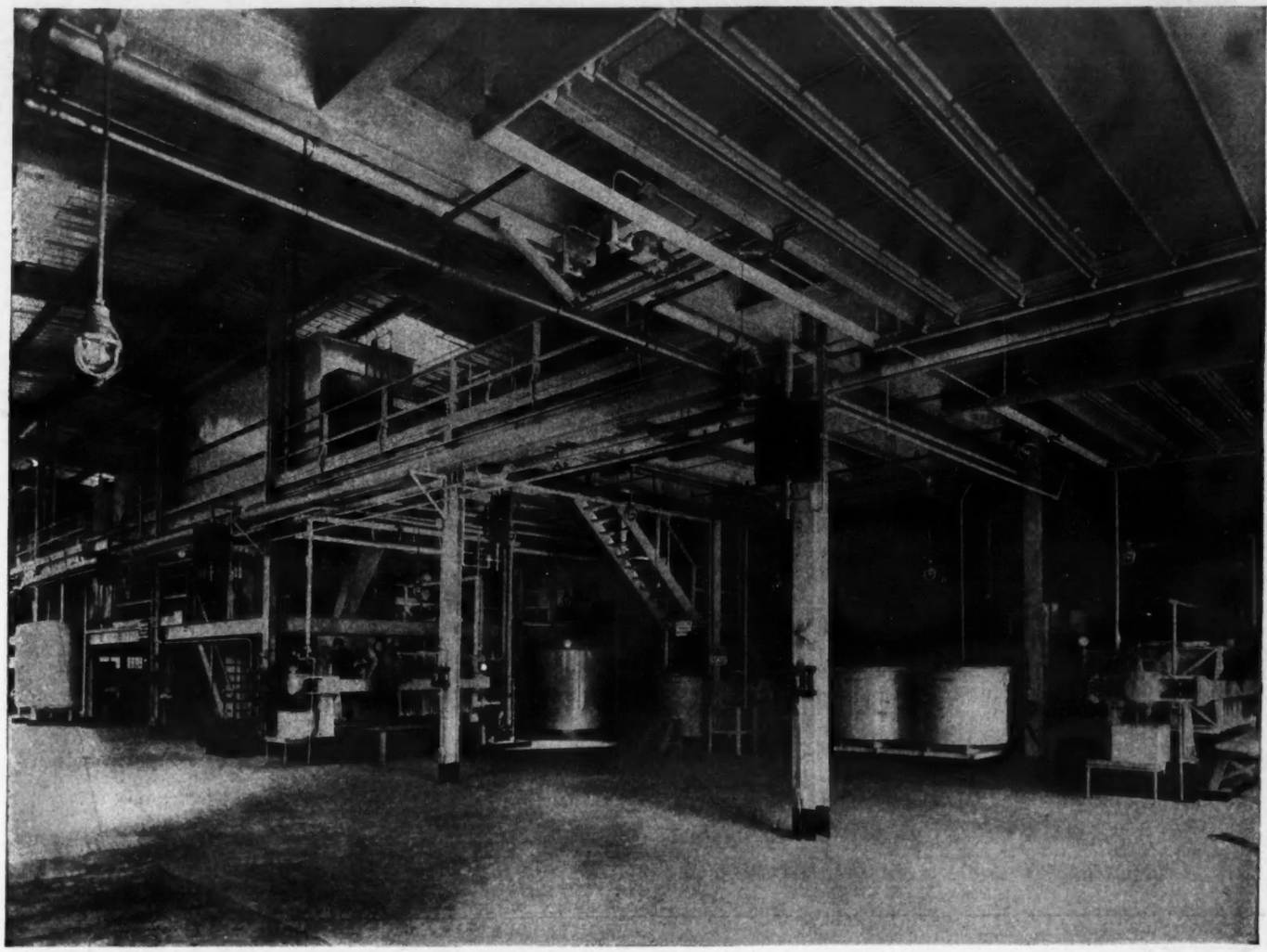
There is something foggy about the relations of OPA and the public. Some of this can be attributed to erroneous presentation of the agency in the public press, just as every other war agency is all too often painted in false, obnoxious colors for some reason that is difficult to apprehend. But, most of the fault is inherent: OPA does not have an appropriate understanding of the public's point of view and apparently is not equipped properly to evaluate the tenets of trade.

The OPA Administrator has set out to get his agency a "better press" and to minimize its irritating of the public. For this necessary and desirable undertaking he has selected from among his aids a man whose understanding of the point of view of the public is such that, in the councils of OPA, it is reported, he has opposed the requiring of grade designations for foods. It is interesting, in view of the gradually developing recognition of the fundamentals of the interrelations of government, business, and the public, to note that the agricultural committee of the lower house of Congress has turned down a proposal that canned foods be labeled to indicate their grade.

The new public relations project of OPA is geared with complete disregard for a fact that has wrecked more than one such undertaking. This is that publicity and public relations do not belong in the same psychologic category. The prime function of publicity is to get the attention of the ears and eyes of the public; the fundamental objective of public relations is to give attention to public needs. The former is designed to sell the public; the latter is purposed to serve it. OPA will become much more effective in its given task if it will learn and be guided by that distinction.

Their Lives Are Risked on Wa r Fronts: Your Money Is Safe in War Bonds

OPD—4-12-1943



Vitamins for Victory

• In all wars since history began disease has been the cause of more casualties, both military and civilian, than the weapons of the enemy. During the last World War it began to be recognized that some of these diseases, such as scurvy, were caused by a definite deficiency of some essential ingredient in the diet while others probably spread because of lowered resistance of the population due to this and other dietary lacks. Because of their relationship to life, these essentials were termed vitamins. Since practically nothing was known about them at the time, little could be done toward correcting these deficiencies.

Since then science has made tremendous strides in the chemistry of vitamins. The structure of most of those isolated has been determined and methods for synthesizing many of them developed.

The nations of the world have not been slow to recognize the importance of the vitamins. In her rearmament program Germany included factories for their production along with those for manufacturing guns, explosives and other munitions of war. One important ingredient in the emergency ration of the German parachute troops has been tablets of synthetic Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C). Our own Government has also recognized the importance of this vitamin and has included a product containing synthetic Ascorbic Acid in the ration of our Armed Forces.

The United States and the British Empire have also included the maintenance of civilian health and morale in their war plans. Enriched flours and breads, to which a number of the vitamins together with certain minerals have been added, have received official sanction. This development has been hampered by an insufficient supply of one of the vitamin ingredients – Riboflavin (vitamin B_2).

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the largest producers of Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C) for several years. There has been a continual increase in our production of this synthetic vitamin and plans are now in the process of consummation which will still further enlarge our productive facilities.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemical Shipments Reduce Stocks in Several Lines—Labor Shortage and Container Scarcity Exert Disturbing Influence—Adipic Acid Partially Allocated

Buying interest has continued active in most every department of the heavy chemical market. Shipments are going forward in satisfactory volume, although it is admitted that labor shortage and difficulty in securing proper containers are having a disturbing influence. Interest was attracted to a letter sent to manufacturers by the Redistribution Division of the New York region regarding excess inventories of specified chemicals. The list included potash chlorate and requests manufacturing consumers to review their inventories with the idea of making excess stocks available for the War Production Board.

Shipments of soda ash have continued unusually heavy both for war requirements and civilian use. While all essential requirements have been covered, there has been some difficulty in filling small-lot orders where grades have been mixed. This has been particularly noticeable on export orders. Caustic soda has also been in active demand both for home consumption and export. Chlorine supplies have remained liberal and stocks seem fully adequate to meet the current extent of consumer demand. Adipic acid has been placed under partial allocation by WPB in order to secure a maximum supply for the manufacture of nylon and for other essential purposes.

Copper sulphate is attracting more buying interest at the revised price schedule established by WPA. The readjustment favored buyers and had a tendency to stimulate interest from the consuming trades. Oxalic acid has been in active demand for war and civilian requirements. The buying movement has taxed production and some producers have their output sold for two or three months ahead.

There is a definite shortage of potash chlorate for immediate delivery. The government called for increased shipments. Odd lots of imported material were reported on the market at out of town points at 30c. per pound. Demand for the different varieties of phosphorous has continued to broaden and available supplies have been kept at a relatively low level. Lactic muriatic and acetic acids have been in good demand for export but the scarcity of shipping space has had a restraining influence on the placing of actual business.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 88.2 in the week ended April 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 89.7 in the previous week and 102.2 percent a year ago.

Alum.—Limited supplies of potash and ammonia alum have created a tight position. Prices are quoted firm at former levels.

Aluminum Sulphate. — Restricted production is reflected in short available stocks. There is a definite scarcity of the iron free grade.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Miscellaneous inquiries covering a wide consuming field have reached this market. Orders have been entered at lately prevailing price levels.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Considerable amounts of this chemical are moving into battery, dye, rayon, refrigeration and other consuming fields. Production, while liberal, is meeting with ready distribution.

Ammoniac, Sal. — Price tendency steady. WPB has confined shipments to essential industries.

Arsenic.—Shipments to the insecticide makers reported seasonally heavy. Steady demand also noted for war requirements. Market quoted firm and unchanged.

Bauxite.—Recent heavy arrivals being absorbed by metal manufacturers. Market continues in short supply.

Calcium Chloride.—Consuming inquiry has broadened for late Spring and Summer shipments. Supplies moderate with prices firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Demand of good seasonal proportions has developed for this chemical. Producers are in a position to meet inquires, although the container question is rather serious.

Chrome Ore.—Recent importations have been rapidly absorbed by bichromate factories. Prices show a steady tendency without suggestion of variation.

Copper Salts.—WPB has restricted use of copper chemicals in plating. Particulars are given on another page of this issue. Copper order M-9-c has been amended by WPB to make it conform to other orders which have recently been amended.

Copper Sulphate.—Orders are being entered at the new price schedule as adjusted by OPA. The base price for 99 percent is 15c. per hundred pounds lower at $5 for lots involving 36,000 pounds or more in bags or barrels. Smaller quantities are held upward to $5.50, depending upon size of order. Monohydrated is quoted on the basis of $8.95 per 100 pounds for 36,000 pounds or more in drums and upward to $10.95 for smaller quantities.

Phosphorus. — Manufacturers are satisfying requirements for consumption in the match, dyestuff and pharmaceutical industries and also the wants of makers of essential foods. The market is active and without quotable price change.

Potash, Chlorate.—Consumers such as makers of mining explosives, metal refiners and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals have received shipments and considerable stock has been used for matches and for railroad flares and torpedoes. The market retains the same tight position recently noted.

Potash Perchlorate.—Shipments for railroad flares and mining explosives have placed the market in short supply. The tone continues strong.

Soda Ash.—Demand has continued active with producers making car lot shipments promptly. Smaller quantities have been more difficult to obtain on account of containers and labor shortage. The market retains a

Price Changes

Advanced

Nicotine sulphate, 3.7c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper sulphate, 15c. per cwt.
Magnesium arsenate, 2.7c. per lb.
Paris green, 4c. per lb.
Zinc arsenite, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.2	170.2	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 10 and 11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

American Electroplaters Society, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7 to 9.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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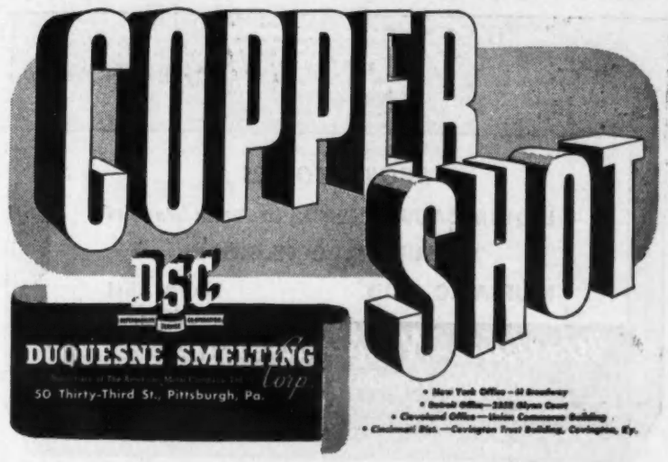

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strong position with no quotable change on prices.

Caustic, Soda.—Export inquiries are reported active with a fair volume of miscellaneous business placed. A steady demand for war requirements and civilian consumption is reported. Heavy shipments are being made against standing contracts and the general market retains a strong position.

Soda Chlorate.—A steady consuming inquiry covering requirements from the metal, textile and food industries as well as the agricultural trade is reported. Supplies are not excessive but sufficient to take care of current wants.

Soda, Fluoride.—Inquiries have sustained a good seasonal average with small lots commanding the most attention. Former quotations are repeated.

Soda, Hyposulphite. — Prices have continued steady with demand active. Considerable business is reported to have been placed with the photographic industry.

Soda, Nitrite.—Small lot sales of a miscellaneous character reported. Prices have shown no variation.

Soda, Phosphate, Tribasic.—Market retains a firm position with a steady miscellaneous consuming inquiry reported. Orders have included both large and small quantities.

Acids

Acetic.—Prices are firm at former levels. Inquiries are reaching the market for home and export and output is moving freely through consuming channels.

Adipic.—Production has been partially allocated by WPB to insure maximum output of nylon and provide for other essential requirements. Available supplies are at a low level.

Lactic.—Contract shipments have kept stocks at a low level and additional offerings are difficult to locate. The position remained firm and without quotable price change.

Muriatic.—Heavy production has moved freely into consuming channels and the market has retained the same steady tendency recently noted. Inquiries are reported for both home and export.

Nitric.—Demand for war and civilian requirements has continued active and the market is quoted firm for all varieties.

Oxalic.—Steady contract shipments have kept supplies at a low level and a scarcity of additional offerings has created a tight buying situation. Some producers are sold ahead for two months.

Phosphoric. — Consuming inquiries have continued to reach the market in increasing volume and demand has been broad enough to cover all grades. The price tendency remained firm.

Sulphuric.—Heavy shipments for war and civilian requirements have featured this market. The price schedule has revealed no important changes.

Baltimore, April 9. — Activities at plants for the production of sulphuric acid continue without much change, though with labor difficult to obtain in adequate force. Government requirements are apparently being met in sufficient volume, while the wants for agricultural purposes are stated to be held down by workers in the mixing plants, established ceilings and operations are going forward in accustomed manner.

Insecticides

Buying interest has shown further expansion and activity has broadened. Although the majority of sales have been in small lots, the aggregate has been large and the combined movement has included most every important item. Maximum price revision, as announced by OPA, has included all of the important arsenical insecticides. The original regulation was confined to lead arsenate while the new revision includes calcium arsenate, paris green, zinc arsenite, London purple, magnesium arsenate, and zinc arsenate. The trading levels are lower for paris green, zinc arsenite and magnesium arsenate. An advance has been established in the market for nicotine sulphate. While labor shortage has retarded shipments in some directions, the opinion prevails that supplies in general are sufficient to meet the season's requirements.

Calcium Arsenate.—Maximum prices have been established by the Office of Price Administration. The previous trading level has not been altered and the price range extends from 7c. per pound in car lots to 20c. in less, the price depending upon the quantity and style of packing. Demand has shown a tendency to increase.

Lead Arsenate.—Quotations have remained at lately prevailing trading

Trade Briefs

George E. Flemming, purchasing agent for the McArthur Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, was a visitor to the New York trade last week.

Chemical Compounds Company is the firm name under which Orin M. Reams has published an intention to conduct business at 640 San Fernando road, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brown Company, pulp and paper manufacturers, Portland, Me., reorganization before the Federal court more than seven years, has been formally terminated.

Samuel L. H. Burk, chief job analyst for Atlantic Refining Company for nine years, has been appointed director of industrial relations at the Elkton, Md., plant of Triumph Explosives, Inc.

Magnesite Company of America is a new corporation in Los Angeles, with 20,000 shares of no par value capital stock. Directors are: David Greensburg, Irving Bromberg and M. M. Liebenson, all of Los Angeles.

Glenlyon Print Works, Phillipsdale, R. I., has been appointed a finisher licensee under the American Viscose Corporation's "Crown" tested plan, being fully qualified to dye and finish rayon fabrics in accordance with the new "Crown" tested minimum requirements.

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levels. The range for powder extends from 11c. to 25½c. for standard lead, 5¾c. to 6¼c. for paste and 11½c. to 23c. a pound for basic lead powder. Quotations are regulated by quantity and style of container.

Nicotine Sulphate.—An advance of .037c. per pound is noted for this insecticide in 500 pound drums. The market is quoted at 74c. a pound works, freight prepaid.

Paris Green.—Lower prices have been established through OPA. The ceiling basis is 20c. and 25c. a pound in car lots with a range upward to 44c. a pound. The prices being regulated by the quantity and style of package.

Zinc Arsenite.—Slightly lower selling figures have been established by OPA. The car lot price for car lots is 11¾c. to 13¾c. a pound in three or four pound bags. Smaller lots are held up to 19c. depending upon size of order and style of package.

—O-P-D—

Willard Dow Wins Chandler Medal

—Continued from page 3

Kure Beach near Wilmington, N. C. This enterprise was the first to exploit the mineral resources of the ocean on a commercial scale. He is also president of the Midland Ammonia Company, and of the Dow Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

Born in Midland in 1897, Mr. Dow was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering in 1919. He received the honorary degree of doctor of science from the Michigan College of Mining and Technology in 1939, and the honorary degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Michigan in 1941. Mr. Dow began his career as chemical engineer with the Dow Chemical Company in 1919. He became assistant general manager in 1926, and has been president and general manager since 1930.

—O-P-D—

Tin Products Industry Advisers Are Named

The Tin Products Industry Advisory Committee has been established by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is Erwin Vogelsang. Committee members are:—

H. C. Colket, North American Smelting Company, Philadelphia; Roger H. Cutting, Northwest Lead Company, Seattle, Wash.; R. A. Gardiner, Gardiner Metal Company, Chicago; George Henning, jr., Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph Jacobson, Rotometals, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Lazarus Muscat, United American Metals Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. L. Newhouse, jr., American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; P. C. Ripley, Kester Solder Company, Chicago; Fletcher W. Rockwell, National Lead Company, New York, and J. A. Stone, Division Lead Company, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Rohm & Haas Defends Insecticide Patent

With reference to the points at issue in the suit of the Hercules Powder Company involving the Heckert patent, U. S. 1,808,893, owned by the Rohm & Haas Company, the latter has sent *OPD* the following statement:—

This suit is for a declaratory judgment holding that our patent is invalid and, if valid, is not infringed. The bill of complaint makes a distinction between insecticides and toxic agents for insecticides, and alleges that the patent covers only finished sprays and not the insecticidal agents used in them. On the basis of this distinction it is also alleged that we have misused our patent in not granting licenses to spray manufacturers apart from the implied license that goes with the sale of our insecticidal concentrate, lethane.

The Heckert patent is one of our early patents which resulted from the fundamental research conducted in our laboratories on synthetic organic insecticides. Another well-known result of this early, fundamental research is the Peet-Grady method of testing insecticides, a method which is now the standard testing procedure used throughout the whole insecticide industry. The insecticidal concentrates we market under the trade name, 'Lethane,' are manufactured and sold under the patent. They were first introduced in 1930 and for many years afterward were the only synthetic organic insecticides commercially available. After our pioneering efforts in the development of a synthetic organic insecticide industry began to show results, other types of synthetic organic materials appeared on the market but this is the first instance in which the validity or scope of the Heckert patent has ever been questioned.

—O-P-D—

Steel Drums Output Off

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in February 1943 was 1,574,368 compared with 1,269,410 for January 1943 and 1,845,350 for February 1942, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,595,310 for February 1943, as against 1,279,435 for January, 1942, and 1,847,720 for February 1942. Unfilled orders at the end of the month totaled 4,139,448. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in February 1943, reached 193,530 compared with 499,614 last year. Shipments were 201,726 for February, 1943, compared with 536,091 for February 1942. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 722,564.

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mounted rapidly, so that they cannot now be met in their entirety. The only immediate relief appears to loom in a resumption of imports of casein from Argentina which have been stopped ever since last summer when the U. S. Shipping Board withheld import permits. Those engaged in importing this Argentine casein within the past three years are desirous of resuming this task and have formed an association wherewith to present a united front in petitioning the federal government authorities for this privilege. In arranging for an equitable distribution of existing supplies, WPB is considering the advisability of issuing some sort of allocation regulations.

—O-P-D—

Insecticide Association To Meet April 15

—Continued from page 7

chief, Chemicals Division, Food Production Administration.

"Activities of the War Committee of American Phytopathological Society," Dr. J. G. Leach, Acting Chairman, War Committee, American Phytopathological Society.

"Activities of the War Committee of Association of Economic Entomologists," Dr. E. F. Phillips, chairman of War Committee Association of Economic Entomologists.

Report on public relations program by Wallace S. Moreland, publicity consultant

Showing of Movie — "Guardians of Plenty."

Friday, April 16

Membership, publicity and public relations committee, Ernest Hart, Chairman.

Joint insecticide and fungicide committee, W. S. Gavan, Chairman.

Report on ODT No. 18, E. C. McClintic.

Container standardization committee, P. B. Webster.

Other committees.

Informal discussion with government representatives. Questions and Answers.

—O-P-D—

Ayrault Major in Marines

John Ayrault, jr., formerly production manager for Federal Varnish Co. of Chicago, has been promoted to a majority in the U. S. Marine Corps and is now stationed at Quantico, Va., as chief of the experimental section of the Marine Corps Equipment Board. "Jack" rejoined the Marines with his World War I rank as captain.

Lemperly Sales Director For Sherwin-Williams

Charles M. Lemperly has been named director of sales and distribution for the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, and will retain executive supervision over the advertising and publicity departments. Mr. Lamperly joined the company in 1907 as a junior clerk in the advertising department and became manager in 1914. One of his most successful activities has been the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, which he has personally directed.

C. M. Lemperly

Mr. Lemperly has been identified with the company's sales plans and campaigns and has an intimate acquaintance with sales personnel throughout the country through participation in district and divisional meetings. He is well known in the paint industry and national advertising circles, having been one of the originators of the "Save the Surface" campaign.

—O-P-D—

Priorities Rules No. 8 Eliminates 43 Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities regulation No. 8 has been further amended, as of April 5, to eliminate requirements for reports on any of the forty-three forms listed in appendix A to that regulation. Reports on the following forms need no longer be filed:—

Forms PD: 6, 6A, 13, 14, 30, 30A, 38, 41, 41A, 42, 42A, 43, 43A, 44, 44A, 45, 45A, 46, 46A, 47, 47A, 48, 48A, 52, 52A, 56, 56A, 57, 57A, 58, 58A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 68, 68A, 74, 74A, 81, 81A, 93, 119.

—O-P-D—

Tungsten Deposits Mapped

The tungsten deposits in Fremont county, Wyo., have been examined by the Geological Survey. Photostat copies of the maps may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Bichromates Show Signs of Further Tightening—Satisfactory Supply Level for Legitimate Uses Expected to Dwindle—Egg Yolk, Albumen Continue Nominal

A trend toward further tightening in bichromates attracted attention in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals last week, but as yet the situation is not of serious proportions. These materials have been in satisfactory volume for legitimate uses but needs of war industries and new consuming developments show signs of changing this situation. Takings by the aluminum industry of soda ash and chrome ore are in large volume and the Navy is also specifying zinc chromate instead of red lead for its paint.

An amendment to general imports order M-63 to tighten control over tanning materials and certain other imported commodities has transferred mangrove bark, quebracho wood, and wattle bark from list III to list I, bringing all vegetable tanning materials under the same control as tanning extracts.

Monthly production and sales reports by weavers of rayon gray goods apply to goods produced for military purposes as well as for civilian use, the Office of Price Administration advises. Producers' maximum prices for certain "unlisted" fine cotton goods, which were in effect on January 6, 1943, will be the ceilings for these fabrics until April 24.

Allocation of cattle hides under conservation order M-194, and distribution of cattle hide leather to sole cutters, shoe repair shops, and the belting and welting manufacturing industries, were discussed at recent meetings of five tanning and leather industry advisory committees and War Production Board officials in Washington. Cattle hides have been allocated by WPB under order M-194 since July 3, 1942.

The cotton market was barely steady over the past week. It is understood that an order is to be issued which will make the Commodity Credit Corporation the sole purchaser of the 1943 crop of domestic wool.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.6	260.6	260.6	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Large takings of chrome by various industries, Navy needs for zinc chromate, and the chrome situation in general causing tighter supply conditions in market for bichromates. Tanning industry quiet due to restrictions on hides but textile operations at good rate insofar as war contracts are concerned. Ammonia bichromate quotations unchanged.

Potash Bichromate. — Supplies recently have been in satisfactory volume for legitimate uses but market shows signs of tightening further. Prices unaltered. See ammonia bichromate.

Soda Bichromate. — No movements pricewise. Supply situation growing tighter.

Zinc Dust. — Material continues under WPB allocation control. Price schedules confirmed.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Supplies tight with use restricted to food coloring only. A shipment of annatto seed was received by an importer last week. Market tone continued firm.

Cochineal.—Material attracting fair interest. Prices same.

Fustic.—Consumers' takings at fair level. Quotations steady.

Hematine.—Interest fair to good. No movements pricewise.

Hypernic.—Market steady. No new developments.

Logwood.—No new features. Prices unaltered.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood.—Supplies hold at satisfactory level. Prices rule unchanged.

Albumen, Egg.—Market continues highly nominal with all shell and frozen eggs in warehouses on May 1 and entire 1943 output of dried whole eggs to be reserved for government.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Material in satisfactory supply. Level of consumer interest approximately unchanged. Prices same.

Egg Yolk.—Plants permitted to produce as much yolk and albumen as was turned out last year, but factors point out that ceilings are discouraging such production. Market remains highly nominal.

Starch, Corn.—Position very tight. Government takings in large volume. Tone firm. Visible supply of corn decreased 3,492,000 bushels in week ended April 3.

Starch, Potato.—Starch factories getting only small amount of potatoes due to heavy government takings for food. Offerings very scarce. Tone firm.

Starch, Rice.—Material in short supply. Demand heavy. Quotations steady at higher levels recently established.

Starch Sweetpotato. — None to be had.

Starch, Wheat.—Market very tight. Visible supply of wheat increased 340,000 bushels in week ended April 3.

Tapioca Flour. — Conditions and prices show no change.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—OPA maximum base prices on liquid and powdered chestnut extract now in effect. New features lacking.

Divi-Divi.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Quotations confirmed.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Material under control of M-277. Prices steady.

Mangrove Bark.—Amendment to general imports order M-63 transfers material from list III to list I. No change in price schedules.

Myrobalans.—WPB allocations rule with prices unaltered.

Oakbark Extract.—No change in level of demand or prices. Material under control of M-277.

Quebracho Extract.—Market continues tight with material under WPB allocation control. Amendment to general imports order M-63 transfers quebracho wood from list III to list I. Urunday extract, to be used as a substitute for quebracho in oilwell drilling and water treatment is now specifically included and will come under quota for quebracho.

Wattle Bark.—Amendment to general imports order M-63 transfers wattle bark from list III to list I.

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, General Business Meeting, April 16, in New York.

Tanners Council of America, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 20 and 21.

American Leather Chemists Association, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 and 3.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Coaltar Chemicals

Cresylic Acid, Xylol 'Supercritical,' Says War Production Board's Redistribution Division of New York Region—Announcement Of DSC's Plans for Imported Acid Allotment Awaited

Cresylic acid and xylol appeared last week on a list of thirteen chemicals, oils, and waxes designated as "supercritical" by the War Production Board's Redistribution Division of the New York region. An effort made by the Division to locate cresylic acid and xylol in manufacturers' excess inventories provoked considerable discussion in the coaltar chemicals market. Letters were sent to a large number of manufacturers throughout New York State with a view to making all idle and excess stocks of these items available for WPB. The Division reports that the object is to locate materials on hand that are not needed for current production and to flow back any amount above minimum practicable working inventories to other companies needing them for war output.

Factors in the market also were interested last week in the report that the Defense Supply Corporation is planning to allocate imported cresylic acid through legitimate importers. Under tentative plans, importers are to receive commissions on such transactions. A definite announcement is awaited. Market conditions in general were about unchanged, the tight position of basic products remaining largely responsible for a similar tone in acids and intermediates.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.6 percent of capacity, a gain of 0.1 over the previous week and a new high for the year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 99.1 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 98.6 percent, off 0.2 points from the preceding week.

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.3	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Movement in large volume for use in synthetic rubber program and for fortifying aviation gasoline. Material under WPB allocation control. Position very tight. Prices steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 3,798,100 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Market continues steady with no new developments noted. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 14,942,200 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities continue conspicuous among users. War needs in large volume. Agricultural demand fairly good. Price situation unaltered.

Cresylic Acid.—Legitimate importers may be permitted to resell imported material for DSC, under tentative plans being discussed. WPB's Redistribution Division in New York area lists cresylic acid as "supercritical."

Naphthalene.—Demand for refined seasonally active with crude output in good volume. No change in quotations. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 1,664,100 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—WPB allocations govern transactions. War needs hold market in tight position. Takings for lend-lease shipment in large volume. Supplies for intermediates short. Tone remains firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 222,200 pounds of phenol.

Solvent Naphtha, High Flash.—Material oversold. No movements as regards quotations.

Toluol.—Heavy movement of material into explosives manufacture. WPB allocations rule. Position very tight. Prices firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 755,600 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Proposed new uses and takings of xylol as substitute for benzol and toluol holding market in tighter position. Transactions governed by WPB allocations and Redistribution Division in New York area lists material as "supercritical." Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 3 indicate production from that source of 172,800 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, April 7.—Movement continues fairly active on most grades of coaltar bases and better on some. Benzol requirements as indicated in market developments continue extensive. Tone of the market for most grades of material is firm to strong and inquiry brisk. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand remains good. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanol.—Market tone unaltered. No new features.

Cyclohexanone.—Good interest from consuming quarters. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Active interest. Quotations unaltered.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Position tight. No change in quotations.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new features in strong market.

Broenner's.—Demand remains routine. Prices show no change.

Cleve's.—Demand active. Price schedules confirmed.

Fumaric.—Supplies tight. No change in prices.

Gamma.—Takings at moderate to good level. No change noted in prices.

Laurent's.—Consumers for most part showing good interest. Tone continues firm.

Malic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Prices steady.

Picramic.—Supplies short and undertone strong.

Sulphanilic.—Good inquiry. Supplies short. Prices unaltered.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Material in active demand. Price schedules confirmed.

Anilin.—WPB allocations rule. Prices show no change.

Benzaldehyde.—Supply situation remains tight. Prices same.

Benzidin Base.—Material in active demand. Price schedules confirmed.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Consumers' interest unchanged from recent levels. Prices unaltered.

Betanaphthol.—Tone firm with supplies no easier.

Dimethylanilin.—Tight supply situation continues. No movements pricewise.

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, General Business Meeting, April 16, in New York.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Dinitrotoluene.—Supply conditions very tight. Prices unaltered.

Diphenyl.—Consumers showing steady interest. No change in prices.

Diphenylamine.—Good inquiry against tight supplies. Tone firm.

G Salt.—Needs remain heavy. Quotations steady.

Metaparatoluidin.—Supplies tight. Prices firm.

Metatoluylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule transactions. Prices show no change.

Nitrobenzene.—Market position remains tight. Prices unaltered.

Orthocresol.—Good interest against tight supplies. Tone firm.

Orthonitrophenol.—Shortage of raw materials holds supplies tight. Prices same.

Orthonitrotoluene.—No new developments in tight market. Quotations confirmed.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Demand seasonally heavy. No change in tight supply situation. Prices unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Tight glycerin situation has resulted in accumulation of supplies. Glycerin must be combined with phthalic in manufacture of synthetic resins. Quotations show no change.

Xylidin.—Demand continues good. Proposed new uses have further tightened market. Quotations firm.

Coaltar Colors

The position of the various coaltar colors was about unchanged over the past week. The movement of some shades continued rather light due to the slack operations in the civilian textile industry, but the demand for those dyes needed by mills working on government orders continued heavy. Prices showed no change.

—O-P-D—

Cresylic Acid Control Planned by Government

—*Continued from page 3*

connection to make the end-uses alike for users in both countries, and what is considered a nonessential use of the acid here will also be considered a nonessential use in England where such an arrangement can be practicably employed.

It is not the purpose of the government, it was emphasized, either to make a profit on the arrangement or to squeeze present importers out of business. Present importers will become resellers, but their markups will be strictly regulated, so that there is no pyramiding of the price to consumers. This is to be done by a revision of the present price regulation covering imported cresylic acid by allowing a fixed markup in the price at which resellers may dispose of the acid to consumers.

Price-Boosting Alleged

Instances have been found by OPA, it was said, where one importer has sold to another and he to still another distributor, each one in turn adding his markup to the original price. This would not be allowed under the amended regulation, which will provide for only one fixed markup. This, the governmental agencies say, should mean for consumers a lower price than they are now paying for the acid.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

all they need to be useful are cargoes.

The comforting news in this is that the output is much faster than is the goal that had been set. Last December when deliveries reached four ships a day, the Maritime Commission's schedules called for five a day by May and this rate has been achieved two months ahead of time. The submarine season is going strong, but officials are confident of keeping ahead of the sinkings.

—O-P-D—

New Insecticide From Castor Plant

—*Continued from page 4*

alize is that much more food would be available for civilians as well as Army, Navy and Lease-Lend if the tremendous losses caused annually by destructive insects were reduced.

Diversion of manpower from the farms, the sharp drop in nitrates and fertilizers available for agriculture, the loss of imported insecticides and fungicides and the rationing of others—all point to the critical need for new insect controls and crop stimulants. Rotenone, pyrethrum, the phenolics, and many coaltar products are either rationed or diverted to more critical war uses. In 'Sprakast,' the insecticide developed from the leaves and stalks of the castor plant, we believe there lies a valuable and abundant new contribution to agriculture which will help materially in solving the present critical shortages. Four years of tests sustain me.

The industrial uses for castor oil have so increased that today only a small percentage of the total consumption is for medical purposes. For example, all military equipment must have suitable protective coatings to guard it from the elements. Without such coatings much equipment would fail in a comparatively short time.

In the production of military equipment on assembly lines a short drying time for the protective coatings is of great importance, for bottlenecks would occur on the assembly lines if the paint did not dry quickly. Chinawood oil heretofore was extensively used as a base for these quick drying paints, but is practically unobtainable from China today. One of the best alternative materials to tung oil is dehydrated castor oil. Its importance can hardly be overemphasized in view of present conditions.

—O-P-D—

Price, Wage Increases Barred by Roosevelt

—*Continued from page 3*

and shall be exercised by, the Food Administrator.

2. The National War Labor Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other agencies exercising authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9,250, or Executive Order 9,299, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto over wage or salary increases, are directed to authorize no further increase in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such agencies from making such wage or salary readjustments as may be deemed appropriate and may not have heretofore been made to compensate, in accordance with the Little Steel formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board, for the rise in the cost of living between Jan. 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

Nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent such agencies, subject to the general policies and directives of the Economic Stabilization Director, from authorizing reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

3. The chairman of the War Manpower Commission is authorized to forbid the employment by any employer of any new employee or the acceptance of employment by a new employee except as authorized in accordance with regulations which may be issued by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission, with the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director, for the purpose of preventing such employment at a wage or salary higher than that received by such new employee in his last employment unless the change of employment would aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

4. The attention of all agencies of the Federal Government, and of all State and municipal authorities, concerned with the rates of common carriers or other public utilities, is directed to the stabilization program of which this order is a part so that rate increases will be disapproved and rate reductions effected, consistently with the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and other applicable. Federal, State or municipal law, in order to keep down the cost of living and effectuate the purposes of the stabilization program.

5. To provide for the consistent administration of this order and Executive Order No. 9,250, and other orders and regulations of similar import and for the effectuation of the purposes of the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, the Economic Stabilization Director is authorized to exercise all powers and duties conferred upon the President by that act, and the Economic Stabilization Director is authorized and directed to take such action and to issue such directives under the authority of that act as he deems necessary to stabilize the national economy, to maintain and increase production and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this order or except in so far as the Director shall otherwise direct, powers and duties conferred upon the President by the said act and heretofore devolved upon agencies or persons other than the Director shall continue to be exercised and performed by such agencies and persons.

6. Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this order, Executive Order No. 9250 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall remain in full force and effect.

—O-P-D—

Join the Red Cross

Airplanes

make "duds"

of cardboard heroes

Every prophecy about the end of Hitler begins with a prediction on the fall of Mussolini. Italy's hollow shell may be the doorway to Europe. American planes, poised on the lip of Africa, look like the key to that doorway. One Koppers division has been getting ready for that fateful day for years

— *building up the nation's greatest output of aircraft piston rings,*

— *teaching other companies the delicate art of making aircraft rings,*

— *helping a great sewing machine builder become a ring maker.*

Koppers American Hammered Piston Rings flew over Tokio with Jimmy Doolittle. They powered the plane that rescued Eddie Rickenbacker, strapped to the wings; they took the pounding in PT boats that carried MacArthur out of Bataan. Other Koppers divisions make ingredients for plywood planes and plastics, tars for airport runways, electrode pitch for aluminum, paints for planes and other products.

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A LOT OF SHELLS that scream up toward Jap bombers and fighters are set to explode at certain altitudes. To explode . . . they require fuses.

The fuses require protective containers and Canco makes them.

Yet fuse containers are only one of many implements of war fashioned by Canco men and women with the sure speed and skill they used for the packaging industry in peacetime.

The number is in the millions

Canco is making complete torpedoes... from outer casing, propeller and fins... to the delicate and intricate interior mechanism. Other items include shell containers, demolition kits, hand grenades, land mines, field ration cans, parachute flare cases, T.N.T. containers and many others. The number of units is in the millions.

Canco Machine Shops are also at war

In addition to adapting container manufacturing equipment to war use, Canco Machine Shops are devoting more than 80 per cent of their production capacity to war work. They build that basic need for *all* production: machine tools.

The above uses of metal are some of the reasons why certain containers are no longer available for many consumer products. True, we of American Can Company still are making cans for the most *essential* civilian items; and we also are doing everything possible to develop substitute containers.

But with Canco—as with every other patriotic American manufacturer—the fighting forces must come first.

MANPOWER IS WARPOWER
Accidents must be prevented! Co-operate with the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower by warning your employees not to take chances.

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230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

War Production Work Keeping Market Active for Pigments, Colors, Varnish Gums, Solvents, Driers, Despite Further Slackening Of Buying Movement on Non-Essential Account

The advent of unseasonally cold weather in the ordinarily temporate zones of the country at the outset of the Spring period of outdoor painting operations has postponed the expected reordering by painting contractors of ready-mixed paints and other painters' materials and has thereby held up customary replenishment of these products by the supply houses while also lessening the usual eleventh-hour Spring rush of paint mixers and manufacturers of finished varnishes and lacquers to procure additional pigments, fillers, colors, gums, solvents and driers for civilian accounts within the past week. But the further retardation of this already waning movement of raw materials into processors' hands on the score of non-essential-to-the-war activities has once more been amply compensated for by the large purchasing and shipping movement on war production account as the procurement agencies of the army, navy and lend-lease organization have called for bids on new proposals and deliveries on outstanding contracts.

Tightening of restrictions on the use of numerous materials in non-essential channels has recently been extended by the War Production Board so as to include tung and corn oils as well as paraffin wax among a new list of 13 items designated as supercriticals at this time and made the object of search by the WPB's Redistribution Division of the New York region for surpluses in inventories which are to be subject to review and redistribution when not required in current war production schedules.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production of lead ores and pig lead continuing to reach sizable proportions, under the incentives of OPO premiums paid to small mine operators on their excess-of-quota output, and with the inflow of foreign-produced pig lead still attaining a sizable volume, there is no immediate likelihood of any new restrictions being placed on warrantable takings by oxidizers and other lead pigment makers. All of these interests are now filling their requirements without difficulty. Latest arrivals have included 10,000 pigs. Common lead pigs have continued to be firmly held by refiners in the week from April 2 to 9 at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Zinc ores continue available in fairly large quantities for makers of American oxides but zinc slabs of prime Western grade are still in limited supply, making it troublesome for French process oxide manufacturers to procure all they need except upon presentation of priorities. Prices for zinc slabs have remained during the week, April 2 to 9, at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Movement of this pigment continues slow and rather limited. Supplies still adequate.

Lead Titanate.—A further seasonal slowing down of buying operations is reported. Stocks fairly sizable.

Litharge. — Buying interest still reaching fair volume, though seasonally diminishing.

Lithopone.—Sizable purchases are still being made on government account but non-essential movement is being retarded.

Orange Mineral.—Only a routine movement is being recorded.

Red Lead.—Takings by Navy and Army agencies continue sizable but a further slow-down in movement into civilian channels is noted.

Titanium Dioxide. — Continues in moderately active request. Sales for March are shown to have run 20 percent higher than those for the previous month, although 25 percent below those for the corresponding month of last year.

White Lead.—In lessening demand on civilian account but still moving briskly on the score of war production activities.

Zinc Oxides.—Production and sales of French process oxides, though somewhat restricted, continue to reach fair proportions. Output and marketing of American process oxides attaining sizable volume.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Devoid of all except a routine movement.

Bone Blacks. — Buying interest reaching fair volume.

Chrome Colors. — Government awards and new calls for bids on chrome oxide, chrome green and chrome yellow, also on zinc yellow, continue to enliven the market for dry and chemical colors, with only a small movement noted into non-essential channels. Prices are being firmly held by the leading producers and suppliers throughout the entire list.

Carbon Blacks.—Shipments are still being made in moderate volume, largely to the natural rubber rehabilitation industry and synthetic rubber makers and a much large movement is looked for as the synthetic output gets further under way.

Lithol Toners.—Fair movement continues.

Mercuric Oxide.—Interest is reduced to meager proportions.

Vermilions.—Buying operations of paint industry light and movement meager.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Buying interest fair, with both Canadian and U. S. materials moving steadily into consuming channels. Stocks still moderate-sized.

Barytes.—Still in moderate demand. Supplies ample.

Charcoal.—Movement of purely routine character.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, processed rennet grade, 1½c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Rosin gum, 1c. to 5c. per 100 pounds.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

American Ceramic Society, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18 to 25.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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pigments will give
the results
for which they are intended.

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Pigment Color Division GLENS FALLS, N.Y.
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COAL TAR SOFTENERS
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Does the compounding of synthetic rubbers confuse you? Are you still unable to get that specific property you must have?

One of Neville's many synthetic rubber softeners might give you the very result you are seeking. Write for our new leaflet on the behavior of Neville Softeners with Government Synthetic Rubber GR-S (Buna S) and for further information on Neville Softeners for other synthetic and natural rubbers.

R-6

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Chemicals for the Nation's War Program

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COBALT OXIDE
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COBALT ACETATE
OTHER COBALT COMPOUNDS
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BLACK IRON OXIDE

GREEN CHROMIUM OXIDE
BLACK ANTIMONY SULPHIDE

Both of the above meet Bureau of Standards Specifications and infra-red reflectance requirements.

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BARIUM STEARATE
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Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.

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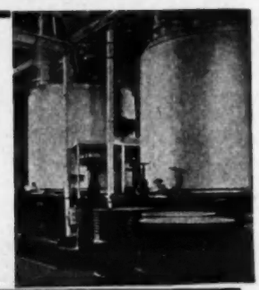

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Containers — 410 lb. drums; 62,500 lb. tank cars

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China Clay.—In light inquiry but sizable supply.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Interest shown is of small proportions.

Graphite.—Moving slowly but steadily.

Gypsum.—Continues in fair request.

Mica.—Although grinders of dry-ground mica have generally decided to avail themselves of OPA's recently issued order authorizing a markup of their ceilings by $5 per ton or a quarter cent per pound, few of these processors have yet announced their upward revisions of prices. As previously mentioned, processors of wet-ground mica scrap and crude mica schist have already marked up their prices a quarter cent per pound for the paint or lacquer, paper, wall or coated and rubber descriptions but have left micronized white and biotite kinds unchanged in price.

Talc.—All descriptions of steartite continue moving steadily and in fairly sizable volume. Latest arrivals have included 460 bags.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue in brisk demand, with buying interest therein expanding steadily. Linoresinates and other substitutes for the allocated naphthanates are likewise moving well.

Shellac

Definitions and existing exemptions in the War Production Board shellac order were clarified on April 8 by means of the issuance of allocation order M-106 as amended. For specific information regarding this amended order, see elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER.

With stocks definitely earmarked for war needs and with distribution totally at the disposal of the War Production Board, there remained little shellac business that was not definitely and specifically under government control. While shellac arrives here from time to time, the quantities reaching these shores are far under the amounts which industry could use in furtherance of the war program.

Meanwhile, those with reasonably satisfactory substitutes are prepared to do a good job coping with a demand that is likely to be lively for some time to come.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone, butyl acetate, and ethyl acetate appeared last week on a list of chemicals, oils, and waxes designated as "supercritical" by WPB's Redistribution Division of the New York area. There was considerable discussion among lacquer materials factors of an effort made by the Division to locate these and the other items in manufacturers' excess inventories. Letters were sent to numerous manufacturers throughout New York State with a view to making all idle and excess stocks of these items available for WPB.

It is the plan of the Division to locate materials on hand that are not needed for current production and to flow back any amount above minimum practicable working inventories to other companies needing them for war output. The lacquer materials market showed little change over the week with solvents in general remaining very tight and a trend toward inflation of priorities noted.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine continued quiet last week, buyers still being disposed in many cases to hold off so far as the placing of new orders was concerned. There were reports of a fairly steady movement into consuming channels but the volume of new business was apparently disappointing. Offerings were generally light after a recent temporary increase which was attributed to the quietness of trade. The movement from the woods to marketing centers failed to show the expansion that had been expected with the advance of the spring season. Temperatures in many sections were abnormally low for this period of the year, and no increase of consequence in the crop movement was expected in the immediate future. Interest centered largely in the outlook for the new season's production. The goal for the year has been placed at 350,000 units, which is a reduction from the previous season instead of an increase that had been anticipated in view of the prospective consumption. State goals, in units, are as follows:—Alabama, 25,000; Florida, 77,000; Georgia, 233,000; Louisiana, 1,000; Mississippi, 9,000; South Carolina, 5,000.

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine was quiet, such transactions as were noted being limited to small lots to fill the immediate needs of consumers and dealers.

Savannah, April 9.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	63	3,600	49	138	23,715
Tuesday	62½	3,750	3	105	23,613
Wednesday	62¼	73	79	...	23,692
Thursday	62¾	2,800	11	50	23,653
Friday	63½	2,750	...	...	23,653

* No trading.

Chicago, April 9.—Turpentine a little more active. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

Rosin.—Small-lot transactions were the rule in the local rosin market, consumers and dealers being disposed to purchase merely for current needs.

Savannah, April 9.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.91	$2.92	$2.92	$2.90	$2.90
D	...	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.07	3.07
E	...	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.33
F	...	3.46	3.46	3.45	3.45	3.45
G	...	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.50	3.50
H	...	3.51	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
I	...	3.53	3.50	3.52	3.53	3.50
K	...	3.75	3.75	3.72	3.70	3.74
M	...	3.76	3.76	3.78	3.75	3.75
N	...	3.85	3.85	3.82	3.80	3.80
WG	...	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33
WW	...	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61
X	...	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61
		Barrels				
Sales	...	36	115	83	63	40
Receipts	...	33	116	127	73	27
Shipments	...	98	365	98	221	99
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	79,701

* No trading.

Chicago, April 9.—Rosin quiet. Five-

Trade Briefs

Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has begun distribution of a new product named 'Compo Tone,' a resin emulsion paint for use on interior walls and ceilings.

R. T. Pinner, flaxseed cleaning and loading mill reconstruction at Westmoreland, Calif., has been approved by the War Production Board. The plant will have a handling capacity of 300,000 bushels of flaxseed.

John T. McClintock, jr., partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of John H. Lewis & Co., has been elected executive vice-president in charge of production for Mineral Mining Corporation, Kershaw, S. C.

A. K. Burke has been appointed director of production for the finishes division of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., succeeding M. V. Hitt, who is retiring on pension.

Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati, announced the sale, at par and accrued interest from November 30, 1942, of $5,000,000 principal amount of fifteen year 3½ percent sinking fund debentures, due November 30, 1957. Purchasers were three insurance companies.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
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Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
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drum lots were:—B grade, $4.32 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.90; M grade, $5.16; W.W. grade, $5.90.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Contract shipments moving steadily into local and other consuming channels. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Purchasing generally of a conservative character. Quotations maintained.

Tar.—Production moving in a steady volume. Local supplies light.

Synthetic Resins

Though shouldering a heavy burden of restrictions on the use of such raw materials as phenol, glycerin and numerous gums and oils, production continues sizable in numerous synthetic resins, albeit insufficient to meet all requirements. The demand is still far in excess of the supply. Amplifying the further restrictions laid upon the use of thermoplastics in general by the recent complete revision of general preference order M-154, which have greatly extended the list of civilian products in which these materials may no longer be used while tightening controls over their use in unrestricted items, WPB has issued a supplementary order, designated as M-170-a, requiring its specific authorization for using polystyrene, which it has defined as the polymers of styrene, known as vinyl benzene, but not embracing the polymers of styrene with other monomers such as butadiene or methyl methacrylate.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—In compliance with OPA's MPR No. 323, authorizing an advance of $1.40 per ton of 240 gallons or 25 cents per barrel in the price of California asphalt, leading petroleum refiners in that Pacific Coast state have announced a markup of their prices to that extent on this gum, applicable to the states of Oregon and Washington as well as California.

Copals.—Only routine buying of Congo gum by varnish makers is now reported but there is every indication that the demand will soon reach large proportions with the expected turning of numerous consumers of synthetic resins, including government agencies, to this natural product when unable longer to obtain the synthetics they most urgently need.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—A further study of the uniform price ceilings imposed by OPA on all descriptions of casein, in its recently issued amendment 8 to MPR 289, has revealed some dissatisfaction on the part of domestic producers with the relatively low permanent maximum price of 21 cents per pound named for processed acid material which is no higher than the highest of the individual temporary maximum levels, in force since last October, and which allows for only a meager, if any, profit margin at the prevailing price of powdered skim milk. Although there has thus been no markup of the authorized price of processed acid casein, it has been noted that the new ceiling established by OPA on processed rennet at 22½c. is 1½c. per pound higher than that hitherto prevailing in most producers' quarters. All designations of meshes have been abandoned.

Glues.—Because of an acute shortage of raw materials, supplies of hide glues are becoming tighter daily. Hence, the steadily mounting demand for these materials cannot be met in its entirety. Bone glues are also in active request, with offerings becoming more limited daily.

The Department of Agriculture has reported that the domestic production of casein continues to become progressively smaller than that for the corresponding month a year ago. The output of domestic material for February, estimated by the Department at 1,260,000 pounds, was 65 percent less than that for the same month in 1942. In January and December, the decreases in output from a year earlier were 61 percent and 59 percent, respectively. Stocks of domestic casein in the hands of driers on March 1, last, have been estimated by the Department at only 6,700,000 pounds.

Meanwhile the requirements of paper coaters and cold-water paint makers for processed acid and the needs of war production contractors working on plastic products for processed rennet material have

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N.P.V.L.A. to Hold Meeting on Linseed Oil

—Continued from page 7

tective coatings section of the War Production Board will extend each of the meetings except those on the Pacific coast. The schedule of meetings follows:—

Group One

Philadelphia, April 13, Warwick hotel, 2:30 p. m.

New York, April 14, Building Trade Employees Association, 2 Park avenue, 2:30 p. m.

Group Two

Cleveland, April 12, Statler hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Chicago, April 13, Drake hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Denver, April 14, Denver Aathletic Club, 12:15 p. m.

Minneapolis, April 16, Assembly Room, W. H. Barber Company, 825 S. E. Thornton street, 2:30 p. .m

Group Three

Dallas, April 13, Melrose hotel, 9:30 a. m.

St. Louis, April 14, Coronada hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Louisville, April 15, Brown hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Memphis, April 16, Peabody hotel, 12:15 p. m.

Group Four

San Francisco, April 12, Palace hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Los Angeles, April 15, Elks club, 2:30 p. m.

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Committee Chairman Listed

—Continued from page 7

Legislative—W. J. Pitt, of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Membership, steering committee—H. B. Almond, McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia.

Memorial—E. V. Peters, St. Joseph Lead Company, New York.

National industrial finishes, steering committee—Paul S. Kennedy, of the Murphy Varnish Company; advisory board, Mr. Kennedy.

National trade sales, steering committee, Thurlow J. Campbell, of the Valspar Corporation, New York.

Roof coating division, executive committee—R. A. Gaines, of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati.

Save the surface—Charles W. Eastwood, of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I.

Scientific section—F. L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Company, Chicago.

Simplification—E. D. Peck, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Tariff—C. N. Seidlitz, of the Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City.

Trademark—D. W. Edgerly, of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, Chicago.

Traffic—E. A. Leveille, Chicago, Ill.

Unfair competition—C. J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Special committees, cost accounting—R. H. Everett, of the Keystone Varnish Company; machinery and equipment, N. W. Kelley, of the Southern Varnish Corporation, Roanoke, Va.; representing Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Austin O. Allen, of the Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J.; G. E. Mutersbaugh, of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Leroy Shuger, of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Paint Salesmen's Club honored eleven former presidents at its recent meeting.

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Ultramarine Blue
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Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
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(Continued from April 5 issue)

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(7) Ammonium salts of dithio acids
(8) Amylxanthogenic acids
(9) Aryl-substituted 2-mercaptoarylenethiazoles
(10) Benzyldithiocarbamic acid
(11) Betaphenethyldithiocarbamic acid
(12) N-Butyldithiocarbamic acid
(13) 6-Chlor-2-mercaptobenzothiazole
(14) 6-Chlor-2-mercapto-5-nitrothiazole
(15) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(16) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(17) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(18) Di-ispropyldithiocarbamic acid
(19) Dithioacetic acid
(20) Dithioacrylic acid
(21) Dithiobenzoic acid
(22) Dithiocarbamic acid
(23) Dithiocrotonic acid
(24) Dithiofuroic acid
(25) Dithiolauric acid
(26) Dithio-oleic acid
(27) Dithiosalicylic acid
(28) 6-Ethoxy-2-mercaptothiazole
(29) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(30) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(31) Halogen-substituted 2-mercaptoarylenethiazoles
(32) 6-Hydroxy-2-mercaptobenzothiazole
(33) Hydroxy-substituted 2-mercaptoarylenethiazoles
(34) 2-Mercaptoalphanaphthothiazoles
(35) 2-Mercaptoarylselenazole
(36) 2-Mercaptoarylthiazole
(37) 2-Mercaptobenzothiazoles
(38) 2-Mercaptobetanaphthothiazoles
(39) 2-Mercapto-6-methoxythiazoles
(40) 2-Mercapto-4-methylthiazoles
(41) 2-Mercapto-6-nitrobenzothiazoles
(42) 2-Mercapto-4-phenylthiazoles
(43) 2-Mercaptothiazoles
(44) Methylethyldithiocarbamic acid
(45) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(46) Methylxanthogenic acid

(To be continued)

Seeds

Disinfectants and Fungicides for Treating Seeds

(Continued from April 5 issue)

1-Mercaptobenzothiazole
Mercuriated orthonitrophenol (applied as solution)
Mercury acetamide
Mercury acylamides
Mercury benzamide
Mercury chloride
Mercury derivatives of aminobutyric acid
Mercury derivatives of glycin
Mercury oleylamide
Mercury phthalimide
Mercury salts of dithiophosphoric acid
Mercury salts of silicon compounds
Mercury succinimide
Mercury-cresol-sodium cyanide (in solution)
Mercury-paranitrophenol
Methoxyethyl-mercury acetate
Methoxyethyl mercury acetate with technical waterglass
1:2-Naphthoquinone chloroimide
Oleylamidoethylamine
Organo-metallic compounds
Orthotoluquinone chloroimide
Palmitylamidopropylamine
Potassium bicarbonate
Potassium carbonate
Potassium hydroxide
Pseudo-thiohydantoin
Rhodanic acid
Rhodanine
Rhodanmercuriorthocresol
Semesan (applied as solution)
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Stearylamidoethylamine
Thiazole derivatives
Thiocyanomercuriorthocresol
Thiocyanomercuriphenols
Thioglycolic acid-1-benzothiazole
Thiophene-mercury derivatives
Thiosalicylic acid condensed with methyl arsine oxide
2-Thio-2:4-thiazaldione
Woolfat with fungicidal organic mercury compounds (U.S. patent 2,109,143)

Wetting Agents for Addition to Seed Disinfectants Applied as Solutions

(Continued from March 29 issue)

Azobenzene
Butyl ester of acetylated ricinoleic acid
Butyl ricinoleate
Butylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Calcium caseinate
Calcium oleate
Calcium soaps
Butylnaphthalenesulphonic acid or its condensation product with formaldehyde
Caseinogenates
Castor oil, sulphonated
Colloidal clay
Corn oil soap
Clay
Cresol soap
Diatomaceous earth
Diamylamines
Diglycol stearate
Di-isobutylamine
Emulsifier B-585
Emulsone
Ethanolamine
Ethanolamine oleate
Ethanolamine palmitate
Ethyl ether of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ether of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ricinoleate
Ethylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Fish oil soaps
Glyceryl dioleate
Glyceryl oleate
Glycol stearate
Higher carboxylic acids condensation products with amino or hydroxycarboxylic or sulphonic acids
Hydroxystearic diglyceride
Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Kaolin
Kieselguhr
Lead soap
Lecithin with fungicidal organic mercury compounds

(To be continued)

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from April 5 issue)

Cresylphenyl-cadmium
Cresylphenyl-mercury
Cresylphenyl-stibine
Cresylphenyl-thallium
Cresylphenyl-zinc
Cresylphenyl-zinc sulphide
Crotyloxydiphenylamine
4-Cyclohexylmethylcyclohexyloxyacetic acid sodium salt
2:2-Cyclopentamethylene-6-methyl-2:3-dihydropiperimidin
Diacetylethylenediamine
Diallyloxydinaphthylamine
2:4-Diamino-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Diaryl ethers
Diaryl thioethers
Diarylalkanes
Diarylamines
Dibenzyl ketone reaction products with—
(1) 4-Amino-3-methyldiphenyl thioether
(2) 4-Amino-4-methyldiphenyl thioether
(3) 4-Amino-4'-phenylbetanaphthyl thioether
(4) Amino-substituted diaryl thioether
(5) Para-aminodiphenyl thioether
Dibenzylparaphenylenediamine
Dibetanaphthol thioether
Dibetanaphthyldecahydronaphthylamine
Dibetanaphthylparaphenylenediamine
Dibutylbenzidin
Dichlororetene
Dicresol thioether
Dihydrocarvone condensation products with—
(1) Amines
(2) Aminocarbazole
(3) Aminodiphenyl
(4) Aminodiphenyl oxide
(5) Amidophenylamine
(6) Anisidin
(7) Aralkylamines
(8) Arylamines
(9) Benzidin
(10) Benzylamine
(11) Para-aminodimethylanilin
(12) Para-aminophenol
(13) Para-para'-diaminodiphenylmethane
(14) Paraphenetidin
(15) Toluidin
(16) Xylidin

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Advanced Again by Crushers — Flaxseed Irregular —Support Prices for Soybeans, Peanuts and Flaxseed Raised—Olive Oil in Limited Supply and Higher

Inquiries for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases were numerous last week, but actual business was generally along the same restricted lines noted in recent preceding weeks. There was no increase in open market supplies and no change in the situation in this respect is expected in view of the many government regulations that producers, dealers and buyers are now required to observe.

Reports continued to be current to the effect that the movement of raw materials to producers of various edible and inedible oils and fats was inadequate. Linseed oil quotations were again advanced by crushers following a further rise early in the week in flaxseed though prices for the latter commodity subsequently receded.

A development of interest was an announcement from Washington that support prices for flaxseed, soybeans and peanuts will be advanced in order to stimulate production, the new levels being $2.85 per bushel, $1.80 per bushel and $130 to $140 per ton respectively. Dealers in tallow and grease were authorized to charge a premium for deliveries in drums, barrels and tierces.

Although marketing of live hogs has been below expectations for some time past, there was an increase in stocks of lard during the past month. The total supply in Chicago at the close of March, however, was still much smaller than a year ago.

The FDA announced that purchases of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of soybean oil in bulk and 20,000,000 pounds of tropical margarin are contemplated and that offers for the sale of this product may now be submitted. Particulars will be found in another column of this issue.

—O-P-D—

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Importations of kernels noted recently but supplies of oil remain light and under complete allocation control.

Castor, Dehydrated. — Production moving steadily to local and other consumers on contracts. Spot oil scarce. Market firm at recently prevailing prices.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil supplies inadequate for demand. Market firm. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Offerings of edible oil continued limited. Inquiry good. Ceiling prices prevailed, ranging from $4.60 to $4.90 per gallon for domestic and $5.21 to $5.51 per gallon for imported, according to acidity. Denatured oil scarce and nominal at $4.10 to $4.20 per gallon.

Peanut.—Crude in light supply and firm in all primary markets. Refined oil scarce here. Production curtailed by shortage of peanuts. Requirements for seeding much larger than last year. Reports conflicting regarding new crop prospects, soil being too dry some sections; temperatures too low other parts.

Soybean.—Spot supplies inadequate for demand, contract shipments absorbing bulk of production. Shortage of beans still reported. Visible bean supply in Chicago 1,907,000 bushels April 5 against 1,919,000 bushels last year.

Tung.—Occasional small-lot sales to qualified users. Prices firm at recent levels.

San Francisco, April 7.—Vegetable oils quiet. Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.5c. per pound, tankcars, Los Angeles. Chinawood, nominal at 38c. per pound, tankcars, to qualified buyers. Coconut, crude, nominal at 8c. per pound to qualified buyers. Cottonseed, bleachable, quoted at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Mustard seed, 14c. per pound in tankcars. Sesame seed, crude, nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean, crude, quoted at from 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, April 9.—Slight improvement in vegetable oils. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices were irregular in domestic markets last week, changes being frequent.

Minneapolis, April 9.—General decline in grain values due to the veto of the Bankhead bill plus a liberal run of cash supplies to market weakened flax values noticeably this past week. Receipts heaviest in a long time. Buying power in the local market narrowed gradually until now only one or two of the buyers remain. Demand for seed flax is good in spite of backward weather. Shipments from here to out-of-town mills increased. Stocks in local elevator decreased 20,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 40,000 bushels in the same period of time a year ago.

Some seed flax is being put into the ground in Iowa this week but much of southern Minnesota land is still under water or too wet to work. Flood conditions exist all through the northwest and the season is falling further behind.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$3.31¼	$3.09¼	$3.06½
Monday	3.26	3.06	3.04
Tuesday	3.24	3.06	3.04
Wednesday	3.21	3.05	3.02¼
Thursday	3.22½	3.06½	3.03¾
Friday	3.21¾	3.05¾	3.02

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	429,000	148,600	52,500	28,000
Since Sept. 1	16,406,900	8,508,200	1,976,800	585,400

Buenos Aires, April 9.—Flaxseed, $1.51 per bushel. Exports this week, 425,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply, 41,732,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Quiet and nominal here in absence of spot supplies.

Minneapolis, April 9.—The government put a ceiling over the alfalfa feed market but so far has failed to act on the linseed meal. There is no real business and crushers are not making quotations to the buyers. Shipping instructions still are piling up and shipments are heavy.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	10,980,000	6,920,000
Since Sept. 1	299,400,000	251,572,000

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices moved upward to a new high point in domestic markets last week and although there was a reaction later, local linseed oil quotations were advanced two points by crushers. There was no broadening of business. The movement of oil on

Price Changes

Advanced

Degras, neutral, 1½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Olive oil, 15c. to 25c. per gal.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.4	194.3	193.6	194.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

American Oil Chemists Society, New Orleans, La., May 12 to 14.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., May 17 and 18.

Bureau of Raw Materials for Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

TALL OIL
Prime crude, saponifiable
drum lots or C/L
Prompt shipment from stock
A. J. RIMBERG CO.
117 Liberty Street New York

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal and Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 ASHLAND 4-8251
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. CABLE: GROSSRAY

Prompt Delivery — Drums, Barrels Or Tank Cars
TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
INDEPENDENT MFG. CO.
Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. C. HARDESTY CO., INC.
41 East 42nd Street New York
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES: Dover, Ohio — Los Angeles, Calif. — Toronto, Canada
CALIFORNIA OFFICE: 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles
Cable Address: "EPILOGUE"

contracts was fairly steady despite unfavorable weather for painting, but new orders were apparently limited to unimportant quantities, many consumers and dealers still being disposed to await further developments in the matter of ceiling prices for flaxseed and linseed oil. The government announced a new support price for flaxseed of $2.85 per bushel.

Minneapolis, April 9.—Civilian buying of linseed oil is very limited. There was an inquiry for 1,000,000 pounds for lend-lease purposes but no confirmation of a sale. Limiting of civilian supplies to 50 percent of the 1940-1941 average is bound to become a factor sooner or later. Talk is that linseed oil supplies will be added to the total of edible fats this season. Quotations on tankcar lots, 15.2c. per pound; cooperage, carlots, 16.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 16.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,080,000	5,700,000
Since Sept. 1	153,240,000	127,644,000

San Francisco, April 7.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcars, 15.5c. per pound; drum, car lots, ex mill, 15.9c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 16.5c.

Chicago, April 9.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 15.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 16.1c.; drums, less than car lots, 16.4c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained at a standstill. Inquiries were noted for cash oil but there was still a scarcity of offerings. Crude oil remained firm in all parts of the South, with buyers bidding ceiling prices for the scattered offerings. Competing oils and fats remained firm. Government support prices for peanuts and soybeans were advanced.

The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau is expected early this week. Estimates of the March consumption in some cases were around the figures in the previous month when 359,583 barrels were consumed. In March last year the consumption was only 225,288 barrels.

Despite moderate receipts of live hogs in March, stock of lard in Chicago increased 1,389,687 pounds. This compared with a decrease of 7,850,220 pounds in March last year. Stocks of lard in that market at the close of the month however, were only 15,424,856 pounds against 97,373,159 pounds a year ago.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	13.95@14.45
July	....	....	13.95 bid

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, April 9.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16½c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—The situation continued to be featured by a god inquiry, light offerings and a firm tone.

Atlanta, April 7.—Demand for oilseed products continues far ahead of supply. Cottonseed meal selling at $38.60. per ton. Prime crude oil quoted only at ceiling prices; likewise cotton seed hulls. Weather favorable for land preparation and planting.

Memphis, April 9.—All buyers bidding ceiling prices for cottonseed, soybean and peanut oils. Occasionally some scattered sales. Mill offerings continue light. Excellent demand for cottonseed, soybean and peanut meals at ceiling prices. Mills shipping against old contracts and selling some less than carlot orders. Difficult to find new offerings. Crop preparations getting under way; somewhat late this section.

Fatty Acids

Steady movement of many products into consuming channels on contracts and new orders. Producers sold well ahead in some cases. Consumption in soap and rubber industries as well as other fields reported on increase. Supplies of various raw materials below normal. General market firm.

Chicago, April 9.—Fatty acids in good demand. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; drums, car lots, 14½c. to 15c.; coconut oil, distilled, tanks, 18c. to 18½c. per pound; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Local spot situation steady in absence of primary change. Inquiries noted.

Sardine.—Refined oil firm at recently prevailing prices. Spot stocks light. Inquiry limited.

Sperm.—Remains under complete allocation control. Supplies light and diminishing.

San Francisco, April 7.—Sardine oil quiet. A small quantity is reported in storage that eventually will go into consumption but holders aren't interested in selling now, even though it would be quickly taken at ceiling prices.

Baltimore, April 7.—No crude menhaden oil sales, either prompt or when-and-if-made. Weather cold and stormy; no Chesapeake fishing preparation for next season. Herring season about to get under way. Refiners unable to replenish crude menhaden stocks.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Many inquiries. Supplies inadequate for demand. Dealers authorized by OPA to charge premium of ⅝c. to ⅞c. per pound for deliveries in drums, barrels or tierces, according to quantity.

Lard.—Good inquiry for spot lard. Offerings light. Tone firm. Hog marketing generally moderate. Chicago lard stocks 15,424,856 pounds April 1; last year 97,373,159 pounds.

Tallow.—Remains in light supply on spot. Good inquiry. Firm at ceiling. Effective April 12, OPA authorized dealers to charge ⅜c. premium for car lot deliveries in drums, barrels or tierces; ⅞c. premium for smaller quantities.

Chicago, April 9.—Animal fats quiet. Choice white grease, 8⅛c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 3⅝c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Degras.—In light supply and firm. Common quoted at 10c. to 12c. per pound, according to quality; neutral 27½c. to 30c.

Lard.—Output moving steadily on contracts. All grades firm. Price of edible lard oil, used mainly by bakers as a grease, fixed by OPA at 1½c. per pound over ceiling for standard commercial refined lard.

Oleo.—Local spot supplies inadequate for demand. Market firm.

Chicago, April 9.—Animal oils quiet. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tanks.

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Continental Carbon Issues Rubber with Carbon Black S

Compounding of the various types of synthetic rubber with carbon black is the subject of a series of nine laboratory reports recently published by Continental Carbon Company. Copies of the bulletins may be obtained by writing the company at 295 Madison avenue, New York.

Gov't Contract Price Adjustment Policy Set

The Price Adjustment Boards of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments and the Maritime Commission issued a joint statement April 3 announcing the adoption of uniform price adjustment policies under section 403 of the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942, as amended by section 801 of the revenue act of 1942, approved October 21, 1942. Included in the joint statement are examples of the purposes and principles of section 403, as well as some of the interpretations of the renegotiation statute as it affects contractors and subcontractors supplying materials for the war effort.

Under section 403, the boards and the contractors will determine, by agreement, the amount of these profits which exceed a fair margin. Broadly speaking, the following principles have been agreed upon by the four boards in determining excessive profits:—

(a) That the stimulation of quantity production is of primary importance.

(b) That reasonable profits in every case will be determined with reference to the particular performance factors present without limitation or restriction by any fixed formula with respect to rate of profit or otherwise.

(c) That the profits of the contractor ordinarily will be determined on his war business as a whole for a fiscal period, rather than on specific contracts separately, with the possible exception of certain construction contracts. Fixed price contracts are negotiated separately from fees on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

(d) That as volume increases the margin of profit should decrease. This is particularly true in those cases where the amount of business done is abnormally large in relation to the amount of the contractor's own capital and company-owned plant, and where such production is made possible only by capital and plant furnished by the government.

(e) That in determining what margin of profit is fair, consideration should be given to the corresponding profits in pre-war base years of the particular contractor and for the industry, especially in cases where the war products are substantially like pre-war products. It should not be assumed, however, that under war conditions, a contractor is entitled to as great a margin of profit as that obtained under competitive conditions in normal times.

(f) That the reasonableness of profits shall be determined before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes.

(g) That a contractor's right to a reasonable profit and his need for working capital should be differentiated. A contractor can not be expected to earn excessive profits on war contracts merely because he lacks adequate working capital in relation to a greatly increased volume of business.

—O-P-D—

Soybean, Peanut, Flax Price Support Upped

—Continued from page 7

and discounts for other locations and qualities will be made as previously announced and farmers storing their flaxseed on the farm under a CCC loan will receive, in addition, a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel.

The new support price for Virginia and Spanish type peanuts will average $140 per ton, and for runner type peanuts $130 per ton with adjustments for grade. These prices compared with $132 for Virginia and Spanish type peanuts and $122 for runners, announced February 10. Prices to farmers for peanuts of like type and grade will be uniform in all areas. This is a one-price system as contrasted with the two-price system last year, when prices were scaled on the basis of "quota" or "excess" peanuts. There will be no "quotas" or "excess" peanuts this year.

—O-P-D—

Soybean Oil Bids Invited by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

Bids are being invited by the Food Distribution Administration for the purchase by it of 10,000,000 pounds of soybean oil, it was announced April 7. Offers will be received until 11 a.m. April 15. Preference is to be given to offers indicating delivery of the greatest quantity of the oil by June 1.

—O-P-D—

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Manley Joins Research Staff of General Mills

Dr. Ralph H. Manley, formerly principal chemist and chief of the oil and protein division of the Northern regional research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, has joined the research staff of General Mills, Inc., Decatur, Ill. Dr. Manley's work at General Mills will be the development of new industrial uses for vegetable oils and proteins and their derivatives. He is one of the country's leading authorities in this field.

—O-P-D—

War Contractors Costs Forms Are Issued

—Continued from page 3

features of the act as originally passed.

If, upon examining the facts submitted on the new forms, the interested department finds that excessive profits may be realized, the interested board will communicate with the contractor. It will then be decided whether there is to be any further action.

Details as to the data required are explained on the new forms which can be obtained through any of the four Department Price Adjustment Boards, or by writing to Assignment Office, Price Adjustment Boards, P. O. Box 2707, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Idle Materials Sales Restrictions Tightened

—Continued from page 3

cluded from the scope of the revised regulation are foods and the various fats and oils which are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and certain petroleum products under the jurisdiction of the Petroleum Administration for War.

A provision has been added to the regulation authorizing the sale of any controlled material to fill an authorized controlled materials order. Before July 1, the effective date of the requirement that controlled materials be sold only on authorized controlled materials orders, the regulation will be further revised to conform.

—O-P-D—

Pigments Manufacturers Study Cross-Hauling

OPD Washington Bureau

Intensive study of the freight transportation problem to determine the shortest hauling distances possible was urged on the industry advisory committees of the lead pigment, titanium pigment and zinc sulphide pigment manufacturers at meetings in Washington.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats, Waxes

—Continued from page 48

Waxes

The wax market continued particularly strong in all its aspects. Shortage in stocks was a general complaint and conditions failed utterly to point toward replenishment on a basis likely to fill a major portion of demand and yield importers and dealers a living profit. The situation in New York state was said by government agents to be particularly bad as to carnauba wax but trade advices offered by dealers indicate that the situation is bad throughout the country wherever there are manufacturing consumers. Primary market prices, plus inadequate shipping space, plus troubles getting import licenses here and export licenses at the source, plus dwindling warehouse stocks of consumers—all combine to make business in waxes a trial that yields little financial redress.

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JAPAN WAX SUBSTITUTE
MONTAN WAX SUBSTITUTE
OZOKERITE WAX SUBSTITUTE
CERESINE WAX
SYNTHETIC WAXES, BASES AND CONCENTRATES FOR SHOE POLISHES AND FLOOR WAXES
CORNELIUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
432 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 6-6791

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Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial infectious diseases

Chlorophenetole

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental purposes

3:5-Di-isopropylorthocresol

Soap

Stabilizer for—
Soap

Ethylene

(Continued from March 22 issue)

Chemical

(Continued)

Starting point in making—
Ethyl fluosulphonate (U.S. 1510425)
Ethylene chloride, and thereby many other derivatives of industrial importance, such as—
Ethylene dicyanide (and on through to succinic acid)
Ethylenediamines
Ethyleneglycol
Glycol acetic ester
Vinyl chloride
Ethylene chloride (U.S. 1253615, 1253616, 1264535, 1264536, 1295339, and 1315229)
Ethylene dichloride (U.S. 1308777, 1315542, 1315545, 1315547, and 1440976)
Ethylene oxide (Brit. 434011) with the aid of—
Nitrogen (as a diluent)
Oxygen
Steam (as a diluent)
Ethylenechlorhydrin, and thereby many derivatives of industrial importance, such as—
Dichloroethyl ether
Dioxan
Ethanolamines
Ethyleneglycol
Ethylene oxide
Glycol esters
Glycol ethers
Glycol ether-esters
Glycol nitrates
Polyglycols
Polyglycol ethers
Ethylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615, 1253616, 1264535, 1264536, 1295339, 1315229, 1465595, 1465601, and 1466665)
Ethylenediamine
Olefins (Brit. 432430) such as—
Amylene Propylene
Butylene
Organic esters (U.S. 1979717) by condensing with—
Carbon monoxide and an alcohol
Carbon monoxide and a substance capable of giving an alcohol on hydrolysis, such as an alkyl halide, an amine, or an ether
Hydrogen (as a diluent)
Paracresylethyl alcohol (U.S. 1315619)
Polymers (Brit. 471590 and 491804) used as impregnating and coating agents for cotton articles, fabrics, glass, metals, milk containers, paper, regenerated cellulose sheet, wood

Explosives

Process material (U.S. 1213367, 1213369, 1231351, 1473825, and 1508185) in making—
Explosives

Fuel

Costitutent of—
Fuel gases (U.S. 1404219, 1404221, 1404227, 1404228, 1404229, and 1404231)
Motor fuels obtained from cokeoven or other hydrocarbon-containing industrial gases (Brit. 444315)

Lubricant

Starting point in making—
Synthetic lubricating oils by condensing with derivatives and distillates of coaltar (it is claimed that such oils are very little affected by variations in temperatures; do not contain asphaltic substances and have no tendency to form it; and are endowed with great resistance to oxidation; should their viscosity tend to be lowered too rapidly by increasing in temperature the condition can be remedied by addition of fatty oils)
Synthetic lubricating oils by polymerizing with the aid of aluminum chloride (catalyst) (Brit. 363846)

Metallurgical

Carburizing agent (U.S. 1408686) for—
Iron
Fuel gas used in—
Brazing Welding
Cutting

Petroleum

Promoter (Brit. 390222) in—
Dewaxing mineral oils

Pharmaceutical

Claimed valuable as—
Anesthetic (said to offer advantages of high oxygen tolerance, rapid return to consciousness after administration, reduction of postoperative nausea)
Process material (U.S. 1205138) in making—
Osteomalcia remedy

Resins

Starting point (Briit. 471550) in making—
Halogen derivatives of polymers which are liquids of low molecular weight, sticky gums of low molecular weight, or solid, tough, flexible substances of high molecular weight (derivatives said to range physically from rubbery to hornlike substances, some of which find use in electrical insulation and similar applications)
Polymers which may have various physical states, such as liquid (low molecular weight), sticky gums (low molecular weight), solid, tough, flexible products (high molecular weights)

Rubber

Starting point in making—
Butadiene (by pyrolysis)
Ethylbenzene (used for making styrene)
Thiokol

Methyl Betabromopropionate

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental purposes

Trimethylcyclohexanol

Chemical

New organic chemical offering the following properties—
High-boiling point (198°C. at 760 mm.)
Mutual solvent and coupling agent with many otherwise immiscible liquids
Soluble in most organic solvents, hydrocarbons, and oils
Suggested for use in making—
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Plasticizers Wetting agents
Textile soaps

Miscellaneous

Suggested for use as—
Antifoaming agent

Zinc Phenylcyanamide

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (U.S. 1949485) as—
Seed disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1949485) of—
Seed-disinfectant compositions

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PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
SODIUM DIPHENYL HYDANTOINATE
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Glycerin Scarcity Raises Interest in Several Substitutes—Higher Ceiling on Natural Menthol Still in Talk Stage —Voluntary Allocation Proving Successful

A lusty demand for practically every product in the drug and fine chemical market prevailed last week. Acute shortages made for increasing sales of substitute materials. Examples? Pentaerithritol, propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, and sorbital for glycerin. Quinacrine, pamaquine naphthoate, and totaquine for quinine. Saccharic acid for citric and tartaric acids. And some special solvents that double for ethyl alcohol either unavailable for many consumers or available only in a mere trickle compared with normal consumption.

Federal government orders affecting either prices or the distribution of drugs and fine chemicals were notable for their absence last week. Although it is believed that the Office of Price Administration has other specific dollars and cents price ceilings in the works and intended to set definite price limits to replace the greatly variable limits of the General Maximum Price Regulation, such specific ceilings have yet to be born. For example, the report that OPA will set a specific ceiling on menthol at a level far higher than the present GMPR limits persists even without the benefit of official admission that such is the case.

In general, drug and fine chemical manufacturers have done a very fair job of voluntary control of the movement of their products into industry. For example, one might cite the absence of WPB control over deliveries of citric acid and the entire group of citrates. Yet those materials are subject to extremely severe control by the makers. The fact is that few articles or products are so well stocked as to make company rationing of its production unnecessary.

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.5	241.5	241.5	239.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—Very firm. Selling well and in very short supply. Outlook for future declared to be in favor of continued pinch on stocks.

Acetophenetidin.—Business in good volume found no surplus of supplies but all pressing requirements were met on a reasonably prompt basis.

Acid, Citric.—The pinched supply of this article in hands of the producers or their agents keeps a rising interest in substitute materials the sale of some of which have emphasized the fact that some former users of citric acid are adding substitutes to eke out deliveries that from the maker are 50 percent of those made in April, 1941.

Acid Nicotinic.—Interest held at high levels and prices display substantial stability in contrast with the formerly and continuously downward trend.

Acid, Tartaric.—Business exceeds ability of domestic makers to satisfy. Firm undertones. Limited stocks. Raw material still a problem.

Alcohol.—Rubber Czar expresses belief in maintenance of synthetic rubber production after war. Looks for continued need for large production of alcohol as part of the program to keep United States independent of natural rubber supplies. Alcohol consumption on a mounting curve and market holds in strong position.

Aloin.—Raw material unchanged from its position of high strength and prices. GMPR holds aloin prices unchanged when some say they properly should be considerably in advance of current schedule.

Aminopyrene.—Firm. Demand excellent. Needs have increased with expanded war operations. Prices completely stabilized under the GMPR.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Definitely conservative stocks reflect raw material troubles and the presence of a sustained requirement on part of users.

Amyl Acetate.—Consuming inquiry broader. Producers report inability materially to expand present factory output. Very firm undertones and prices.

Antipyrene. — Active. Substantial increase in general consuming requirements connected with expanded war program operations. Well stabilized.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—In fair reserve but not subject to more than extremely conservative consuming request at the moment.

Atropine.—No further price drop. Competition keen but the severity and abruptness of the decline tended to reduce the margin for further concessions in prices.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Undertakings of producers of metal involve large quantities directly moved to war production factories. No surplus is likely for a long time to come. Salts in good volume demand. Fair deliveries.

Borax.—Steady in price. Stocks have gained. Substantial stockpiling has resulted from decrease in national consuming capacity.

Butyl Alcohol.—Strong item. Some report rise in number of users. Many potential buyers said to find difficulty in getting substantial quantities.

Caffeine.—Official OPA prices go into effect with little repercussion. Some comment noted regarding special treatment of six producers whose production cost precluded their selling at $2.80 limit. Special schedule believed to be result of inability of major makers completely to meet national requirements.

Castor Oil.—The supply of seed is steadily augmented, arrival of some 10,000,000 pounds being noted last week. Oil consumption taking up production promptly.

Chicago, April 7.—Firm, active market in castor oil. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Fish Liver Oils.—Believed that government purchases will take a liberal part of available stocks and yet there is reason that fair provision will be made for civilian requirements. The prices have turned firmer.

San Francisco, April 7.—Production not of very good proportions. There is a

Association Meetings:—

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13 to 16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 2 to 4.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Waldorf-Astoria, May 10 and 11.

Proprietary Association, Biltmore Hotel, New York, May 18 and 19.

Association of Food and Drug Officials, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 24 and 28.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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scarcity of those oils designed for feeding use. Higher unit material however is available in fair quantity. 100,000-unit A oil named at 15c. to 16c. per million units, with the government the major buyer. Mexican livers erpected to start arriving in fair volume soon.

Glycerin. — War consumption of glycerin runs high and turns many old and new consumers toward substitutes. Revisions of numerous official preparations reduce or eliminates the use of glycerin. Producers of substitutes report a rising business. Glycerin makers have a place for every pound than can produce.

Chicago, April 7.—Buyers of glycerin trying to get more. Market control strict, and tone is firm. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Acute shortage without any sign of its being relieved soon by establishment of an official price high enough to permit menthol manufacture from American peppermint oil. Farmers holding their oil, awaiting just such a development.

Mercurials.—Sustained demand in excellent volume being met on a fairly prompt basis but no surplus of stock exists, any direction.

Methanol. — Producers of natural item have wiped out price differences mainly by producer group B having raised the basic quotation of tanks in the east to 60c. per gallon—identical with the price of the A group as set in the week of November 2, 1942, by reducing the quotation from the previous level of 76c. Only two zones exist—namely, East of the Mississippi river and west thereof. Pure, 95 percent, and denaturing grade all sell at the same price.

Methyl Acetone.—Group B producers stopped quoting and offering tanks at 60c. in January, 1942. At that time, the only remaining sellers, Group A, quoted tanks at 75c. in January, 1943, this group dropped its price to 60c. where it stands today. Group B has restored prices and quotes 60c. per gallon in tanks. Group A continues its schedules on the basis of east and west of the Mississippi river but Group B has reinstituted a system that creates four sales zones.

Pentaerythritol.—The glycerin shortage brings added interest in this article. Its producers indicate the steady flow of demand which tends to rise as stocks of civilian glycerin drop.

Propyleneglycol.—Needs rise and volume is supplying a substantially increasing number of users unable to get their normal supplies of glycerin.

Quicksilver.—Absorption by manufacturing consumers working on contracts directly and indirectly connected with the war accounts for production and tends to hold back continuous growth of the government stockpile. Needs are being met but at the sacrifice of quicksilver reserves of the nation. Once known mines are worked-out, only new discoveries can restore supplies. And failure to do that would throw this country into the hands of the Spanish and Italian producers eventually.

San Francisco, April 7.—Quicksilver active with metal moving through here as fast as it arrives from the mines. Major mines continue to be sold rather well ahead of production. Quoted at $191 to $192 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine.—The drain on existing stocks reported heavy. In fact, in Near East, military needs are being met in part at least by coaltar substitutes for cinchona bark quinine. If ever successful synthesis of quinine by United Nations chemists would be welcome, it would be now.

Saccharin.—Firm market on basis of new official price ceiling prevailed. Demand excellent, taking production promptly into consumption.

Santonin. — The prospect for a smaller crop of wormseed makes santonine all the more valuable to supply the vermifuge properties to animal medicines. Mayhap other anthelmintics long neglected may recover interest for manufacturers.

—O-P-D—

Elliott Quits WMC

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of increased pressure of duties as president of Purdue University, Dr. Edward C. Elliott has submitted his resignation effective immediately as chief of the professional and technical service of the Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt has announced.

Polystyrene Placed Under Allocation

Polystyrene was placed under allocation April 5 by the War Production Board through issuance of supplementary order M-170-a, effective May 1. The order provides that any person may accept delivery of, and any producer or distributor may use, 50 pounds or less of polystyrene in the aggregate in any calendar month without specific authorization. A producer or distributor must, however, obtain specific authorization for the aggregate quantity of polystyrene which he delivers on small orders.

Anyone seeking authorization to use or accept delivery of polystyrene must file application on form PD-600 in the manner prescribed in the order. A producer or distributor seeking authorization to make delivery must file application on form PD-601. Polystyrene is defined in the order as polymers of styrene (vinyl benzene) but does not include the copolymers of styrene with other monomers such as butadiene or methyl methacrylate. The term "polystyrene" does not include fabricated forms of polystyrene or polystyrene scrap or reprocessed scrap.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Tax Refund Procedure

—Continued from page 3

be kept if the product contains less than 3 percent of alcohol by volume or if the products are sold by the producer direct to the consumer in retail quantities.)

(d) That the tax has been paid.

Each claim must be accompanied by data prepared in triplicate showing whether the distilled spirits had been received in tankcars, in containers such as barrels, drums, cans or cases, or in bottles, and the serial numbers of the containers. Also the claimant must state the name and description of the product manufactured containing the alcohol and the alcoholic content by volume of such product. In the case of medicinal preparations, tincture or fluid extracts, if these are manufactured in accordance with official formulas or the advisory standards of the Food and Drug Administration, it should be so stated.

Data must also be submitted showing the quantity of the product sold or transferred, and the number of proof gallons of distilled spirits used in each product. The serial number of the special tax stamp; fiscal year for which issued; date of issuance, and collection district where issued is also required.

If the claim is the first one filed with respect to any one product involved in the claim the quantitative formula for each such product must be attached to the claim; except that this formula need not be given if the product is a medicinal preparation, tincture of fluid extract produced under formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopeia, The National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy, or if the product is a flavoring extract manufactured in accordance with the advisory standards of the Food and Drug Administration.

The claimant must give a serial number for each formula beginning with number 1. Subsequent claims for drawback covering the same product need not be accompanied by the quantitative formula unless the formula has been modified. Where there has been no change the claimant will refer to the serial number given the formula.

The records that must be kept by the claimant must contain the following date:—

1. The quantity, proof, and kind of distilled spirits received.
2. Name and address of the person from whom the spirits were received.
3. Kind of container and serial number thereof, serial number of certificate of tax payment (if tank car), serial number of tax-paid distilled spirit stamp (if barrel, drum, can, or case), or serial number of strip stamp (if bottle).
4. Date on which received.
5. Number of proof gallons and kind of distilled spirits used in the manufacture of each product, and the date of use.
6. Name of each product in the manufacture of which distilled spirits were used.
7. Quantity of each product produced and the alcoholic content thereof.
8. Name and address of the purchaser.
9. Quantity of each product sold to each purchaser.
10. Date of sale of product to each purchaser.

Drug Supplies After the War

—Continued from page 7

these may be listed pharmaceuticals. Perhaps a tablet machine or an ointment mill has been added and perhaps a second shift has been required, but on the whole, the pharmaceutical industry was able to cope with all our requirements and complete its deliveries in a satisfactory manner without appreciable expansion. The same may be said of several other industries allied to health supplies.

There were however many instances in which expansion either in whole or in part was 200 percent to 300 percent and even 500 percent. True, the latter is the exception rather than the rule and involved materials or equipment either new to production or especially peculiar to warfare. These would include the expansion of such chemicals as the "sulfa" group, atabrine, and essential vitamines, together with surgical instruments, diagnostic instruments, sterilizers, and X-ray machines.

Upon the termination of hostilities, industry geared to a maximum production, will not materially slow down its machine, but will continue for some time.

Postwar Markets

Where will postwar production be required?

1. The equipping of educational institutions whose supplies and equipment have been materially curtailed during the emergency.

2. The replenishment of depleted retail stocks as well as an established inventory in the wholesalers' warehouses.

3. A return to the normal type of fabrication and the discontinuance of makeshift and substitute production.

4. Increased sales to professional men leaving the services and returning to civilian practice. In a recent poll by *Fortune*, 55 percent of business executives anticipate a greater volume of business than even 1939.

5. The completion of hospital projects and the replacement of worn-out or obsolete equipment. This phase will by no means be a minor one. Our hospitals have shown their patriotism through the continued usage of old unsatisfactory equipment and the practicing of rigid economy. Their financial balance is probably the best in history and it will be their first desire to invest in durable goods.

6. Proper and supervised utilization in the hospitalization program of our Veterans' Administration. The equipment going into a hospital program and the maintenance supplies over a general distribution. This procedure was used after World War I.

7. It can be visualized also that a similar organization as the Civilian Conservation Corps may be established to care for those discharged soldiers needing positions, training or even rehabilitation. CCC required hospitals and dispensaries which means supplies and equipment.

Transition Needs

In the transition from war to a peace economy, there are certain conclusions and recommendations to be made:—

1. An act by Congress or a ruling by the President under his war powers act that manufacturers who filled government contracts should be permitted to repurchase any surplus materials remaining in the hands of the government after the cessation of hostilities.

2. The suggestion to Congress that an appropriate war reserve of non-deteriorating supplies and equipment be stored for future eventualities whether they be for war, flood, fire, or other disasters. We should never again deplete our war reserves.

3. From 1924 to 1941, the War and Navy Departments operated what was known as a procurement planning division. Their plans were laid to determine what would be wanted in time of emergency, how much would be required, and where it was to be obtained. A similar setup is recommended to any individual or group of individuals charged with the rehabilitation program. Time is essential here. The personnel to be chosen is important but the prime factor is the proper recognition of health supplies and industries involved. We know the countries we must aid and we know the type of materials they will require, but have we any idea as to quantity? I question that any answer is available at this time.

4. There will undoubtedly be a recession in prices after the war. The retailer should be encouraged to watch his stock and not overload. Better and more substantial products will soon be on the market at better prices. Good business will watch the market closely. A price control legislation will be as essential after the war as now.

Realism Essential

5. The various industries involved in the manufacture of health supplies should become realistic. While many concerns have already set up postwar planning boards, all facilities should begin to study their future status in a community suddenly removed from wartime production. Research should be geared to new products, new markets both domestic and foreign, and new fields of production.

6. Upon the termination of hostilities, surplus stocks of maintenance supplies will immediately become evident. This is not true of equipment. Our hospitals and dispensaries will be required until after the army has been demobilized to its authorized peacetime status. If history repeats itself, such equipment will not be declared surplus for about two years. This period should be carefully studied and steps taken to alleviate the effect upon industry.

7. I cannot encourage my next recommendation too emphatically. That is the continued use of industry advisory committees to advise and assist the various government agencies in the timely and judicious handling of surplus stocks of medical supplies. A special subcommittee should be formed for just such a purpose.

In closing, let me reiterate, planning at this time for the postwar period is essential and proper planning will avoid many of the difficulties evidenced after World War I. There will be ample medical supplies and equipment available for the rehabilitation program, with the possible exception of biologicals, vitamins, and certain pharmaceuticals required in the treatment of diseases peculiar to a particular foreign country. To further assure the availability of supplies required overseas, it will be necessary that industry have at least an idea of whether or not its products will be required in such program. With proper supervision and control of our medical supplies upon the termination of hostilities, I cannot visualize any great interference with our economic setup.

—O-P-D—

Heads National Can

Saul L. Buschman has been elected president of the National Can Corporation, this city, to succeed L. F. Gieg, who has retired. Mr. Buschman had previously been president and vice-president, but left the firm in 1941 to become president of the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Works, although retaining his membership on the National Can board.

Health Supplies Order P-29 Is Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Since adequate priorities assistance for materials needed in the manufacture of health supplies is now assigned by other means, preference rating order P-29, formerly used for this purpose, has been revoked by the War Production Board. P-29, issued in August, 1941, was formerly used for priorities assistance to manufacture surgical and dental instruments, X-ray equipment, biological products, medicinal chemicals and other commodities in the health supply field.

Application for priority assistance in obtaining controlled materials and other materials necessary to complete authorized production schedules under CMP should now be made on form CMP-4B. Application for chemicals, biologicals and other miscellaneous items should be filed on form PD-1A.

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OPD—4-12-1943

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And PENICK KEEPS BOTANICALS ROLLING

Securing for our customers the botanicals they need, when they need them, is our business and responsibility. The present world conflict presents the greatest obstacle Penick has ever had to overcome to keep supplies moving — greater than any earthquake, draught, fire or flood. Yet, after more than two and a half years of war, this is still true: "If it can be obtained, Penick will get it." And here is why.

(1) Our facilities cover practically the face of the earth. Where there is the slightest chance of importing botanical stocks, alert Penick representatives are usually on the spot to purchase and ship.

(2) Intensive and expensive efforts by Penick botanists and horticulturists — to grow war-scarce drug plants in the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere — have permitted us to stock and deliver botanicals which otherwise might not have been available.

(3) Depleted reserves have been bolstered by Penick men who traveled far and wide to uncover new sources of botanical supplies which had not previously been tapped.

The success attained by Penick in meeting the challenge of delivering supplies may be perceived in the fact that over 99% of orders received are being satisfactorily filled.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Arabic and Tragacanth Reach New Highs in Strong Market —Arnica and Hungarian Style Chamomile Scarce and Higher — Condimentals Still Advance Here

Features outstanding in the market for botanical drugs last week included much higher prices on arabic sorts and ribbon tragacanth, arnica and Hungarian style chamomile flowers, colombo root, and passion flower herb. Numerous condimental items underwent further advances and the list of scarce materials continued to grow apace. And the fact seemed to be that not many strictly medicinal botanical drugs were in oversupply.

The rise in prices on arabic sorts seemed to bring to fruition the two-month-old attempt to bring about a higher market. Many refugees have appeared on this market with gum which they found difficult to sell. Eventually there developed what seemed to be a program designed to remove such stocks into warehouses of sellers long identified with the gum business. This paralleled evidence that in the future it might be difficult for some former importers to get licenses to bring in further quantities. Whatever the reason, the market today is about 4c. higher than it was a short time back.

Reports from the domestic primary markets were rather gloomy as to labor to collect drugs during the months ahead. Spring-gathered articles are being neglected and that is considered a fair forecast of what may come. Youth is either in the armed forces or in the nation's factories. Old age seems to have plenty of money and may not have to work this year.

However, it is too early accurately to forecast what the months ahead may hold for botanical drug dealers desirous of replacing stocks. And it may be said that while the dealers are controlled by price ceilings the diggers apparently are not—which may or may not have a direct effect on the botanicals collected.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Steady. Not especially active but subject to fair sized jobbing request.

Fir.—Very firm. Little competition and moderate stocks the general rule.

Barks

Cramp.—Some doubt exists regarding probable collection of N. F. variety of this bark. The carryover will not be substantial.

Sassafras.—Demand has slumped considerably. Prices hold in line with the absence of any important surplus of spot goods.

Soap.—Importers report more local competition and a weakening of the price structure. Weakness has not reached the point of being reflected in further price declines.

White Pine.—Some sell rossed bark cheaper than natural, a most uncommen experience so far as buyers go. However, the natural bark—a small seller—is said to be available at 7½c. per pound while from 7c. to 10c. is asked for the rossed. But a buyer with order in hand will get bark at 4c. per pound! The season is over and thought centers most on collecting a good sized quantity against needs of the 1943-1944 consuming season.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—There is not much stock available on the open market and the position is one of substantial stability and strength where goods may be found.

Vanilla.—Prices show pronounced stability. The lower levels that came with the entry of recent arrivals into commercial deliveries have turned steadier and there are no signs of a probable extention of the downward movement. There is also evidence that considerable quantities are already in the hands of manufacturing consumers, thus relieving the market from that which was close to a bad shortage of unsold goods. Given a good production of Mexicans and some further arrivals of Bourbons, the market should see its way fairly well ahead.

Berries

Raspberries.—New crop influences should develop soon but in view of the general shortage of farm labor, there is doubt that a normal production will be obtained.

Saw Palmetto.—Considerable losses through recent fires in Florida have cut unsold stocks in the hands of collectors. Locally, all consuming demands are being met fully and promptly.

Flowers

Arnica.—The market continued strong and rising, sales being reported last week at $3.25 per pound. Upwards of $3.50 was being asked. Few held stocks.

Borage.—Very little was available. One small lot was noted at 70c. and once sold the price will disappear; its out on offer. As high as 95c. has been obtained by some sellers.

Chamomile.—The market was up to 60c. to 65c. per pound and sales were reported on the basis of the outside figure. Despite the fact that the new crop is probably "in" at Argentina, the market has strengthened here.

Mullein.—Spring demand has been slow to develop, but some dealers said sales were up last week. Market firmer.

Saffron.—All prices low and quotably unchanged. Not much spot demand.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Arnica flowers, 25c. per lb.
Borage flowers, 10c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, 2c. per lb.
Colombo root, ½c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

White pine bark, rossed, 1c. per lb.
Wild indigo root, 4c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Arabic gum, sorts, 2c. per lb.
Anise, star, 4c. per lb.
Caraway, Morocco, 12c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 9c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 3½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Tragacanth gum, No. 1 ribbon, 25c. per lb.
No. 2, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamom, green, Ceylon, 4c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 4½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.3	253.3	253.6	224.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

American Spice Trade Association, New York, May 11 and 12.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

If it is humanly possible to get it, Hopkins has it! The list of botanical drugs offered below is only a small part of those being supplied daily by us. But we can and *do* cooperate with our customers even beyond the limits of reasonable expectations. For your requirements, remember, the House of Hopkins has been the last word, for over 52 years, in every foreign and domestic botanical crude drug for which there is commercial demand.

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- ALTHEA ROOT
- ANISEED
- BALSAM COPAIBA
- BALSAM PERU
- BALSAM TOLU
- BELLADONNA
- BENZOIN GUM
- BOLDO LEAVES
- BUCHU
- CELERY SEED
- CHAMOMILES
- CINCHONA BARK
- COCILLANA
- CORIANDER
- CORN SILK
- DANDELION
- ERGOT
- FENNEL SEED
- FOENUGREEK
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GINGER
- GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
- HELLEBORE RT. White
- HENBANE
- HOREHOUND
- IPECAC
- IRISH MOSS
- JUNIPER BERRIES
- KOLA NUTS
- LAUREL LEAVES
- LAVENDER FLOWERS
- MARJORAM
- OLIBANUM GUM
- ORANGE PEEL
- PAPAIN
- PEPPERMINT
- PSYLLIUM SEED
- QUINCE SEED
- RHUBARB ROOT
- ROSEMARY
- SAGE
- SARSAPARILLA
- SENNA LEAVES & PODS
- SQUILL ROOT
- STRAMONIUM
- STROPHANTHUS SEED
- THYME LEAVES
- UVA URSI
- VALERIAN
- WHITE SQUILLS

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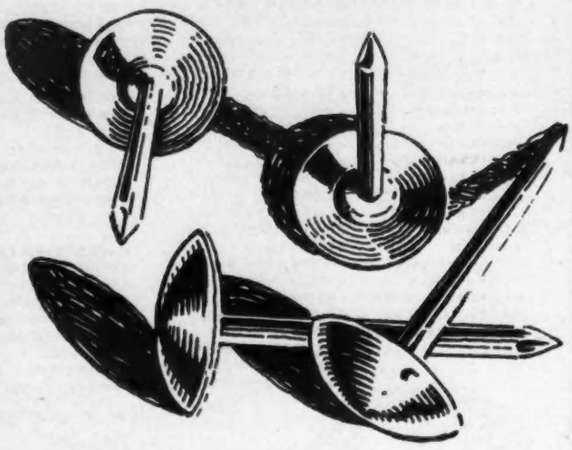

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Gums

Arabic.—Sorts continue to work higher, and late last week 17½c. per pound was bid, 18c. done, and 18½c. per pound asked. It would appear that the drive to raise the market is bearing fruit. Declarations of goods now afloat received last week.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum was unobtainable in many quarters, and nothing was reported available under 60c. per pound—and little at that.

Karaya.—Some have been slightly more successful in getting import licenses, but the quantities permitted tended to discourage many from undertaking operations. Also, some dealers have been fortunate in increasing stocks of late.

Mastic.—Last sales were at $3.65 per pound and, so far as known, the transactions totally exhausted spot stocks. More may turn up later if some users find an odd case or two in the dark corners of the warehouse.

Tragacanth.—Strictly No. 1 ribbon gum was in low supply and in strong hands at the higher price of $4.25 per pound. The No. 2 quality of gum was $4 minimum.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding very steady. Reserves capable of meeting real needs.

Damiana.—Firm in all markets, but not selling very briskly in any.

Henna.—No shortage on this item, actual or in sight. Prices competitive, as usual.

Passion Flower.—The herb has been advanced to 9c. to 10c., as short stocks are pinched by demand. The new crop is fully sixty days away.

Senna.—Arrival of 2,301 bales of leaves and 45 bales of pods noted, and the spot market withstands the shock well, so far as prices go.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Demand pressed more actively, and developed further the fact that there is not much material on hand at present.

Ergot.—Further activity was not re-

—Continued on page 64

Gum Importers to Get July-Dec Quotas Now

—Continued from page 7

try without the proper and official United States government import licenses will not be permitted entry. Instead, such merchandise will be sent to general order and frozen there for the duration. Several such lots have already been frozen.

A subcommittee of the Industry Advisory Committee has been established and consists of Charles Walden, of Thurston & Braidich, E. Meer, of E. Meer & Co., both of this city, and G. J. Desmond, of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Australia Kills Proposed Patent Medicines Ad Ban

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations proposing to seriously restrict the advertising, manufacture and distribution of patent medicines in Australia have been disallowed by the House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament, according to word received here this week by the Department of Commerce.

The regulations that had been proposed, among other things, would have provided that not more than ten words would be allowed in advertisements to present the claims of curative properties and also would have prohibited the manufacture or importation of posters for the purpose of promoting the sale of proprietary medicines.

The regulations were disallowed March 5 and under parliamentary procedure can not be introduced again for six months.

—O-P-D—

Cheplin Laboratories Sold

Purchase of the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., has been announced by Bristol-Myers Company. There will be no change in the policies or conduct of the laboratories. Cheplin Biological Laboratories were established in 1923 by Dr. H. A. Cheplin.

CRUDE DRUGS

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Is one of the oldest medicinal crude drugs. Its use in 2700 B.C., was recorded in the Pen-king herbal of Shen-nung, Emperor of China. The USP IV of 1860 listed it. So does the USP XII of 1940.

The 4th century Marcellinus said its name "Rha" was from the Russian river Rha, the Volga of today. Marco Polo in 1300 wrote: "Reobarbe is in great abundance in China's mountain provinces."

USE TODAY

Rhubarb Is a Purgative and Stomachic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
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Yields not less than 3% of diluted alcohol-insoluble extractive.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Producers Say Lemon Oil Contract Deliveries Assured—Maryland County Agents Fertilizer Orders to Cut Wormseed Crop—Part Shipments of Eucalyptus

Although the generally broad market picture of essential oils changed very little last week, some more than ordinarily "sore" spots did develop to be added to the host of problems besetting sellers and buyers for a long time past.

Unwise, and one might say selfish, demand that producers of lemon oil anticipate contract shipment dates led to widely spread market reports to the effect that producers and their agents had stopped taking lemon oil business. Insufficient labor has interfered with lemon collection and there may be some minor labor insufficiencies in the plants. This was denied by an agent who not only renewed old contracts last week, but also sold oil to new customers. There are plenty of lemons, and heavy buying of juice by the government assured plenty of lemon peels for oil manufacture. There is a real container problem, especially for those who ship in drums. It was suggested last week that, in their own interest, consumers avoid hand-to-mouth buying which followed the establishment of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and return to carrying a reasonable warehouse stock. Further, that they hurry containers back to the producers. It was also declared that regular manufacturing consumer customers operating on contract will get their contract totals. As to orange, the other citrous oil, there was no crisis of supply that was not anchored in overstocks. Oversupply may be aided if refusal of import licenses for Brazilian oil is a fact and continues.

Wormseed crept into the news when it was learned that county agricultural agents in Maryland, following OPA orders, instructed wormseed farmers to use no fertilizer this year and to concentrate on vegetable farming. This can well mean a subnormal crop this year.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.3	245.3	239.0	317.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Angelica.—Very scarce and certain to be scarcer before replenished stocks returns normality to supplies. Little call. Prices high.

Apricot Kernel.—Orders more frequent. Affects dealers and makers.

Avocado.—Firm prices but only moderate demand at moment. Source reported having fair stocks for prompt shipment.

Bay.—Prices stubbornly firm based on the comparatively high replacement costs and the difficulties attending procurement of new arrivals.

Bergamot.—There is very little natural oil on spot and probably absolutely none in original containers. Some material originating in Brazil turns out to be a substantially different oil than that of Italian origin.

Birchtar.—Market practically bare of stocks. Dealers say any price would be virtually nominal and subject to confirmation.

Bois de Rose.—Very steady at prices well maintained and clear of competition either on the spot or in the primary market.

Cajeput.—No over abundance of stock exists on spot but sufficient was held upon which to predicate very firm quotations. Demand irregular.

Calamus.—Still numbered among those materials of which there is no stock.

Cananga.—Situation stiffened some and no further tendency toward shading developed. The future of stocks is very uncertain and they are expected to remain small.

Caraway.—Reported here that some fabricators are spraying dill seed with caraway oil to make them double for the all but unobtainable caraway seed.

Cassia.—Strong position. Little unsold stocks. Supplies mainly in hands of manufacturing consumers who stocked heavily, expecting ultimate inability to replace.

Cedarwood.—Sellers expect expanded demand but fail to find an unlimited stock forthcoming from the producing areas.

Clove.—Producers find it difficult to operate stills. Supplies of raw material low. Say practically none is coming in. Present prices constitute the GMPR ceiling.

Eucalyptus.—Reported that Australia export licenses are not easy to get. Also that partial shipment of purchases are the rule in most instances. Creates firmer tone.

Lemon.—Agents for the California producers state that contracts with regular manufacturing consumers are being delivered and all outstanding engagements will be met. New contracts with new customers were written last week, and some old contracts were renewed. Sellers advise consumers to carry two months' supply and to stop hand-to-mouth buying. Plenty of lemons in California and given labor to pick them, the supply of oil will flow as usual.

Orange.—The market is awash with orange oil of all varieties. Reported that no more import licenses being issued for Brazilian oil. Prices at lowest point for long time past.

Peppermint.—No peppermint offered in Middle West. Probably Far West, too. Farmers holding oil at ceiling levels. Situation between suppliers and consumers a standoff at this time.

Wormseed.—Reported that many individual farmer-producers in Maryland are or have turned to vegetable crops as against wormseed. Fertilizer difficulties play considerable part in bringing such decisions. Could well mean that the next crop of wormseed will drop substantially under normal.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Stocks moderate. Activity also. Little change for increase of either.

Benzaldehyde.—Production moving promptly into consumption. Much more could be sold if produced. Difficulty lies with raw material supplies and the insufficient allocation thereof to producers.

Benzyl Compounds.—Generally and widely scarce because of the crimp which insufficient raw material has put in practically all production.

Association Meetings:—

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 12 and 13.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 24 and 25.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Write for Samples today
- KEY BRAND OIL OF ORANGE—Cold Pressed U. S. P.
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Coumarin.—The dollars and cents price ceilings for producers, primary distributors, and resellers are now in full effect. For schedule complete, see REPORTER for April 5.

Diphenyl Oxide.—No supply surplus. However, holdings prove sufficient to meet more of current demands on a reasonably prompt delivery basis.

Ethyl Vanillin.—The dollars and cents price ceilings for producers, primary distributors, and resellers of eugenol, guaiacol, and lignin process material in effect. For complete schedule, see REPORTER for April 5.

Eugenol.—Getting stronger and in lessened supply as raw materials fail to reach here in volume. In fact, clove oil makers can get but 90 percent of their second quarter takings in 1941—this applying to the current quarter.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Stocks reported fair in size and deliveries in most quarters to be on a fairly satisfactory basis.

Menthol.—Situation as concerns production here from American peppermint oil remains at an impasse. Peppermint farmers quote ceiling prices and won't sell. Spot market virtually cleared of natural menthol. Only relief said to be a higher OPA price on menthol when made from domestic oil.

Methyl Salicylate.—Production and raw material considered, users of this salicylate fortunate in the quantities deliverable to them at this time. Also, the need kept volume excellent.

Musk shortage of ambrette is unrelieved. Ketone and xylene can be obtained more readily than the ambrette. And demand for all three is good.

—O-P-D—

E.B. Working to Head Haiti Research Project

Dr. Earl B. Working, for the past twenty years a member of the staff of the department of milling industry of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, plans to leave late this month for Port au Prince, Haiti. Dr. Working will be director of chemical research for the rubber project and will have supervision of the research laboratory at Gonaives, Haiti.

Trade Briefs

Formalin and glycerin production has been started in Eire.

Tavern Fruit Juice Company has leased a one-story factory building containing about 12,000 square feet in Brooklyn.

Pixie Flavor Base Company is the firm name under which A. G. Hansen, Allen W. Hansen and Albert E. Fabian have published an intention to conduct business at 2626 West Vernon avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Hunter Bell, recent sales manager of the Atlanta region of the Coco-Cola Company, has been placed in charge of the advertising department succeeding Deloney Sledge, who has been commissioned a captain in the army.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Tightness in Petroleum Solvents, Diluents and Liquefied Gases Becoming Still More Acute As Flow of Crude Oil and Supply Of Tankcars Prove Woefully Inadequate

•

Tension in the supply situation of the special usage naphthas and lighter hydrocarbons is being made more acute daily by three factors: lack of an adequate flow of crude petroleum from the fields into the relatively small refineries and fractionating plants in the East and Middle West, further diversion of fractionating capacities by the larger refineries to the production of high-octane gasoline for our air forces and increasing insufficiency of tankcar transportation facilities. Most troublesome of these restraining influences is the inadequacy of the supply of tankcars available for moving solvents, diluents and liquefied gases from points of origin in the Mid-Continent and Gulf areas into consuming centers in the East and Midwest.

In an effort to relieve the tightness of light hydrocarbon derivatives in the Middle West, the Petroleum Administration for War has taken initial steps for rearranging the crude petroleum distribution system in district two by allocating approximately 40,500 barrels of crude oil daily, or about 4 percent of the daily crude oil output in that region, to the small independent operators there, so as to permit more efficient operation of those refineries engaging in the production of war and essential civilian products. But OPA has given no incentive for amplifying the crude oil production since authorizing higher prices for the heavy grades in the Wyoming and California fields, and no attempt has been made to curtail the conversion of the capacities of fractionating plants to the making of components of 100-octane aviation "gas," which is holding down materially the supply of liquefied gases available for non-essential uses.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A rush for the aliphatics by consumers of these high-solvency aromatics unable to obtain WPB's necessary authorization to procure those with distillation points below 330 degrees is bringing pressure to bear upon the producers of these substitutes as well as of the aromatics having boiling points only slightly above the 330 degrees level. Some of the suppliers are already finding it difficult to fill all proffered orders, and increasing tightness is expected.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying movement attaining larger proportions daily.

Lacquer Diluent. — Sizable purchasing interest still recorded.

Mineral Spirit.—In steadily increasing call.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying operations broadening. Greater activity looked for as synthetic rubber production program gains headway.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand expanding rapidly.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continuing to make extensive purchases, with war production contractors absorbing even more of the immediately available supplies.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 9

Aromatic Solvents.—War needs extensive and causing increasing constriction of material available for other requirements.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Active call, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying larger and market firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Better volume, with market stable.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying expanding, no price change.

Stoddard Solvent.—Good call, quotations holding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Orders show no curtailment, with price stiff.

San Francisco—April 9

Aromatic Naphthas.—Production being further curtailed in favor of toluene and butadiene. Increasingly difficult for manufacturers to fill trade's needs. All divisions active.

Lacquer Diluent.—Demand running high.

Rubber Solvent.—Market active.

Stoddard Solvent.—Movement very good.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Paint manufacturers constantly making their needs felt.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Demand fair.

Tulsa—April 9

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Movement to paint makers keeps up well, although war production contractors are acquiring major portion of supply.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 1, Western Pennsylvania, 1/20c. per gallon.
Kerosene, 45 and 46 waterwhite, Western Pennsylvania, ¼c. per gallon.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Continues to move rapidly and in increasing volume, chiefly into the production of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber. By the terms of OPA's amendment 86 to revised price schedule No. 88, this liquefied gas is expressly exempted from price control when intended for these uses, in its simplest constituency and in the forms of iso-butane, butylene and iso-butylene. Market tone holding very firm.

Heptane.—Still in fairly active demand.

Hexane.—Moving steadily into consuming channels.

Octanes.—Purchasing interest keeps up well.

Pentanes.—Buying movement reaching moderate proportions.

Propane.—Demand for this liquefied gas, in all its forms, for use in building up 100-octane gasoline and in making synthetic rubber, becoming more active daily. Specifically exempted from price control by OPA's recently issued orders, when used for these purposes. Some suppliers unable to fill all proffered business.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 9

Butane.—Call active, market strong.

Heptane.—Request good, no price change.

Hexanes.—Movement fair, with prices steady.

Octanes.—Steady buying, market holding.

Pentanes.—Inquiry better, no price change.

Propane.—Better interest. Stable prices.

San Francisco—April 9

Butane.—Scarce and demand high. One big northern California refiner has stopped production of commercial butane and propane entirely and is diverting these fractions to aviation fuel and other products.

Propane.—Very tight. Buying movement brisk and absorbing all available supply.

Tulsa—April 9

Butane.—Purchasing interest constantly expanding.

Propane.—In such extensive request that suppliers are finding it hard to meet all requirements.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—In constantly expanding demand but increasingly scanty supply. Some of the higher degree melting point grades continue virtually unobtainable. Prices strongly maintained. WPB has included paraffin wax in its list of supercritical materials, in which any surplus supplies not required for war production work have been made subject to redistribution when shown to exist in the New York metropolitan area and throughout New York state.

Petrolatums.—Steady movement of U.S.P., veterinarian and industrial grades into consuming channels continues to be reported.

White Mineral Oils.—Expanding buying interest manifested in all descriptions, with takings of technical grades still running slightly ahead of the U.S.P.'s.

Amorphous Waxes.—Steadily expanding absorption of all grades recorded.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 9

Paraffin.—Notable shortage reported on all sides. Market strong on keen but generally unsatisfied demand.

Petrolatums.—More orders are being placed for prompt movement.

White Mineral Oils.—Considerable buying interest shown. Prices holding strongly.

Los Angeles—April 9

Paraffin.—Demand continues to outstrip supply, with the solitary producer on Pacific Coast wholly unable to meet current requirements and with suppliers of material from beyond this area equally unqualified to fill large proffered orders.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Predictions of an impending OPA authorization of a general markup of crude oil prices in all fileds outside Wyoming and California, where heavy oil prices have recently been advanced 15c. and 25c. per barrel, respectively, have failed to materialize within the past week, although fairly well aired before the House of Representatives by members from Oklahoma and Illinois. To date, the Petroleum Industry War Council has failed to persuade Petroleum Administrator Ickes to press OPA to grant requests of industry groups for markups of 25c. to 50c. per barrel.

Pursuant to OPA's recently issued amendment 87 to RPS 88, authorizing an advance of 25c. per barrel in maximum prices of California heavy oils of 14 and 15 degrees API gravity, Standard Oil Company of California has marked up its prices for purchases of such heavy crude oil in the Southern California fields to the extent thus permitted, so that its revised quotations show a range from 93c. to $1.01 at the wells, there.

Fuel Oil.—Following closely upon OPA's recent authorization of an advance of 25c. per barrel in California's fuel oils PS-400 and PS-300 and its navy special grade, refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for No. 1 fuel oil, there, 1/20c. per gallon more to a minimum of 6.55c. per gallon. From this level, their price range runs up to 8.05c. per gallon. Standard Oil Company of California has announced a 25c.-per-barrel increase in its price of standard fuel oil, in compliance with OPA's recent ruling, making its revised price $1.15 per barrel f.o.b. its Richmond refinery.

Gasoline.—OPA has recently ruled in its amendment No. 30 to regulation No. 137, effective April 12, that "motor fuel," subject to the price ceilings named in these regulations, means any liquid fuel, including diesel fuel used in motor vehicles or motorboats and shall include any liquid fuel to which federal gasoline taxes apply except aviation gasoline of 87 octane rating or higher.

Kerosene. — Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have taken further advantage of OPA's authorization of an advance in this petroleum product by marking their prices up a quarter-cent per gallon to a minimum or 6.50c. for 45 waterwhite and 6.675c. for 46 waterwhite, with outside figures of 8.05c. named for both grades. A notable shortage of this product continues to be reported.

Lubricating Oil. — OPA has ruled under date of April 7 that any re-refiner or marketer selling re-refined lubricating oil, for use as fuel oil, must apply for approval of a tentative maximum price. The practice of selling re-refined lubricating oil as lubricating oil but intended for use as fuel oil has recently been extensively resorted to in district 1, the Atlantic Seaboard territory, with prices thereon ranging from 17c. to 24c. per gallon.

—O-P-D—

M. Robinson has resigned as assistant director of refining in the Petroleum Administration for War.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Trade Briefs

Gulf Oil Corporation awarded service awards to twenty-six local employees for completion of ten years or more of continuous employment.

Asphalt Development Company is the firm name under which Samuel W. Mellon has published an intention to conduct business at 321 C.C. Chapman building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Frank Phillips, head of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has tendered his resignation as chairman of the general committee of the Petroleum Industry Committee for District 2, due to ill health.

California Standard Oil Company has started work on the construction of a new butadiene plant at El Segundo, Calif., where the company has a large oil refinery. The plant is to cost approximately $6,200,000.

Kentucky Standard Oil Company has amended its charter to extend the scope of its business, including sale of electrical and other equipment and renovation of tires and tubes, and to increase its board of directors from five to seven.

—O-P-D—

Fuel Oil Rationing Method to Be Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

Modification of the present fuel oil rationing plan to achieve greater simplicity and aid the petroleum industry in meeting manpower problems was discussed at meetings held on March 16 and 17 between the Fuel Oil Industry Advisory Council and Office of Price Administration rationing officials.

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Obituaries

Franklin Conklin, Sr.

Franklin Conklin, sr., president of Flood & Conklin, varnish manufacturer, and the Bigelow Varnish Company, both of Newark, N. J., died April 7. He was eighty-five years of age. Born in White Plains, N. Y., Mr. Conklin went to work at fifteen years of age as a bank clerk. He later secured a position as a varnish salesman. About fifty-three years ago he went to Newark, where he subsequently established with Peter A. Flood, the firm of Flood & Conklin. In 1907, upon death of Mr. Flood, the business came under the control of Mr. Conklin.

Surviving are his daughter and two sons, L. H. and Franklin, jr.

Dr. H. C. Lovis

Dr. H. C. Lovis, former president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and former president of Seabury & Johnson, now a part of Johnson & Johnson, surgical dressing manufacturers, New Brunswick, N. J., died in South Orange, N. J., April 3. He was seventy-three years of age.

A native of New York city, Dr. Lovis attended the College of the City of New York, working toward a B.S. degree, which he abandoned to enter study at New York College of Pharmacy from which he was graduated in 1890. He received his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893, the year in which he was named assistant chemist for Seabury & Johnson with which firm he became affiliated in 1888. From 1893 to 1896 he was assistant superintendent of Seabury & Johnson laboratories, and was acting secretary of the company from 1896 to 1897. He became secretary in June, 1897, a post he held until his elevation to the presidency in 1909, an office he held until his retirement in 1933.

Dr. Lovis served as president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association from February 4, 1914, to February 11, 1916. He served as chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade in 1912. He was a former managing director of the American Tariff League. He was chairman of the War Service Committee of the Surgical Dressings Manufacturers during World War I, during which he was also a lieutenant-colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps, U.S.A. He was a former vice-president of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Surviving is a sister.

Frank P. Eddleman, retired salesman for McKesson-Robbins, Inc., by whom he was employed forty years, died in his home near Louisville, Ky., April 3. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mrs. Alma Malone Jones, widow of Paul Robertson Jones, former director and secretary of the Cities Service Company, died in this city recently.

John M. Miller, retired vice-president of Lever Bros., Ltd., died in Toronto, April 7. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Dr. Garfield Powell, assistant professor of chemistry at Columbia College and former lecturer in chemistry at New York University, died recently at the Columbia University School of Medicine. Dr. Powell was a consultant to the British Chemical War Service from 1917 to 1919. He war forty-nine years of age.

Frank E. Schorn, president of the Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wash., died March 26. He was fifty-four years of age.

—O-P-D—

Packaging Conference In This City April 13

A review of wartime packaging experience and discussions of what further packaging must be made to meet the demands of war, will feature the fourteenth annual packaging conference sponsored by the American Management Association. The conference will be held in the Astor hotel, this city, April 13 to 16. An exposition will be held in conjunction with the conference.

Among the speakers are:—Joseph Givner, vice-president of the American Management Association's packaging division, this city, who will talk on "War Has Brought Packaging Down to Earth." Charles Sheldon, purchasing agent for the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., who will speak on "What Is the Packaging and Materials Situation Today?" Other topics to be spoken on include:—"The Packaging of Dehydrated Foods," "Technical Developments in Moisture Proofing and Protection" and "Folding Boxes Have Gone to War."

Justin Dart Named United Drug President

Justin W. Dart has been elected president of United Drug, Inc., Boston. He succeeds James Galvin who was named chairman of the directorate. Mr. Dart, formerly affiliated with Walgreen Company, drug store chain, Chicago, became associated with the United Drug organization about a year ago as vice-president and director of United Drug, Inc., and as president of Liggett Drug Company, chief retailing subsidiary. He will continue as head of Liggett.

Mr. Galvin has been with the organization since 1906, and will continue as president of United Drug Company, chief manufacturing subsidiary.

—O-P-D—

Phenoldisulphonic Acid Method Data Compiled

Bureau of Mines chemists have assembled information on a method detecting the toxic oxides of nitrogen that imperil the health of persons working in contaminated atmospheres of industrial plants in which these gases are produced. The detection technique, known as the phenoldisulfonic acid method, first was used in the determination of nitrate in water analysis. It also is applicable, however, to the determination of oxides of nitrogen in air and in other gaseous mixtures. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for Report of Investigations 3687, "Determination of the Oxides of Nitrogen by the Phenoldisulfonic Acid Method."

Fertilizer Materials

Supply Situation in Nitrogenates Tight—Unusual Weather Has Retarding Influence on Actual Use of Materials In Country's Northern Sections

More actively in response to an increased call for fertilizer materials from the Northern sections of the country was reflected last week. Unseasonal weather tended to ease the supply situation but ouput of the important materials is heavily sold ahead and a shortage in several lines was definite. There has been further expansion in demand for various package mixtures from amateur gardeners, with the total volume of Victory Garden sales exceeding expectations.

Recent War Production Board orders on liquid ammoniates and other nitrogenous chemical compounds had an easing influence on short available stocks of organic nitrogenates and of many inorganic nitrogen products. There was some uncertainty regarding the future supply of nitrogen. Much will depend upon the amount of Chilean imports, output of government plants and other factors. Consumption throughout the entire year was exceedingly heavy and supply was not equivalent to demand. Regardless of the fact, however, the opinion is expressed that the United States will soon be the largest producer of chemical nitrogen in the world.

Field reports give the impression that a large part of the potato acreage has been planted. Maine and New England are expected to finish by the end of next month, but it may be later in sections of Northern Maine. From the South come reports of disappointing catches of menhaden off the Florida coast. Most of the menhaden scrap has been turned into meal for feeding purposes. The acute scarcity of tankage and bone meal in the South has prevented activity in these materials. Fertilizer tag sales in the South for the first quarter year show a gain of 9.7 percent, compared with the same period a year ago. From 1940 to 1942 the net income of farm operators more than doubled.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Demand for this material has shown no relaxation. Production was reported to have shown some improvement under continual arrival of castor beans but demand was ahead of output. The situation remained tight. Importations of beans last week amounted to 10,102,650 pounds.

Fish Meal.—While inquiry was active, business was restricted by a definite shortage of offerings here and at distributing points in the South and West.

Nitrate of Ammonia.—Heavy production was moving freely against contracts and buying conditions showed no appreciable improvement in this section. The situation was a little better in the Southwest where recent shipments from Ontario temporarily relieved a serious shortage.

Nitrate of Soda.—No relaxation from the firm position of this market. April shipments were going forward in steady volume. The market has been kept in limited supply with prices firm at former levels.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Shipments were sufficiently heavy to tax output. The market retains the same tight position recently noted. Gradual expansion in production is expected as the year progresses. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended April 3 indicate a production of 39,022,840 pounds from that source.

Sulphate of Manganese.—Supplies continue sufficient to meet the active extent of consuming demand. Shipments were being made promptly. The market was firm.

Potashes

Continued heavy production is expected to satisfy consuming requirements and create an improved buying situation later in the year. Consumption has been maintained at the highest level ever recorded and while some imported material has tended to offer relief to the tight condition of the market, such relief was only temporary. Estimates place present output at 600,000 tons of K-2-0 and a slow but gradual increase is expected to take place as the year progresses.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—No perceptible improvement was noted in buying conditions. Consuming demand was ahead of offerings and the current movement was chiefly against old contract orders. There was a definite scarcity of bone meal offerings, both here and at outside distributing points. Supplies of raw and steamed bone remained at a low state and, while no price changes are recorded, the markets continue tight.

Phosphate Rock.—Processors were getting Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock in sufficient quantities to satisfy current requirements. Imports noted earlier in the season have contributed to the supply and the makers of superphosphate were in a more favorable position to take care of demand.

Superphosphate.—Steady shipments against contract specifications were satisfying requirements. While available supplies have been kept at a relatively low level, the opinion prevails that production will be sufficient to meet consuming demand. Cold weather, since the turn of the month, has helped the supply situation. According to estimates, a large percentage of the potato acreage in the East has been planted and the end of the month will about terminate the season in this section. In Maine, the season will end next month. Production this year will probably exceed that of 1942 and the supply situation for 1943 fall and 1944 spring will be more favorable. Production at plants of acidulators for February was given at 19 percent larger than the same month in 1942.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Supplies of sulphur seem adequate to meet consumer requirements and regardless of continued heavy contract withdrawals, there was no suggestion of a shortage of stock. The market was steady without change in prices. Spanish pyrites remain in a nominal position.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 9.—Late fill-in orders for fertilizer materials for use in mixed fertilizers were reported small, while attention is turning to supplies of allocated materials to be used for side-dressings of crops later on. Planting of crops is progressing in the South with shipments from fertilizer plants to dealers at its height. Quotations of the limited number of materials available are as follows:

Superphosphate—61 cents per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda—$30 per ton, ports, allocated.

Sulphate of Ammonia—$29 per ton, port basis; $28 ovens.

Cottonseed Meal—8 percent grade, $38.60 per ton, ceiling price.

Baltimore, April 9, 1943.—The market for crude fertilizer materials is likely to be affected by the scarcity of labor

—Continued on page 63

Fertilizer Tag Sales: March

	Equivalent tons—March		Jan.-Mar.
	1943	1942	1943
Virginia	90,541	69,852	215,235
North Carolina	258,906	184,951	777,289
South Carolina	184,537	143,014	547,747
Georgia	289,963	243,953	696,176
Florida	66,690	50,360	244,160
Alabama	164,250	163,600	481,000
Mississippi	69,129	55,525	240,936
Tennessee	43,415	35,771	99,766
Arkansas	37,760	29,750	110,550
Louisiana	39,100	44,489	107,913
Texas	36,475	39,453	89,180
Oklahoma	2,721	2,255	12,171
Total South	1,283,487	1,063,073	3,624,123
Indiana	34,450	35,018	156,800
Illinois	12,542	18,103	46,722
Kentucky	31,963	26,940	64,378
Missouri	8,222	18,048	37,074
Kansas	696	614	1,999
Total Midwest	87,873	98,723	306,973
Grand total	1,371,360	1,161,796	3,931,096

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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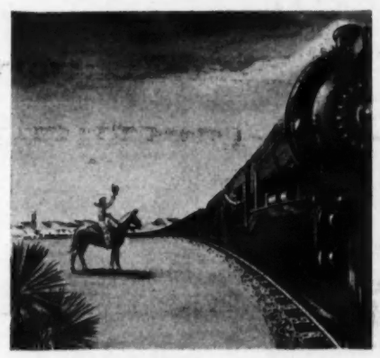

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VICTORY IN THE DESERT

PEACE-TIME VICTORY IN DESERT PAYS WAR-TIME DIVIDENDS TODAY

The Potash industry in America is delivering more than twice as much potash—in terms of K2 O—to agriculture and industry as it did in 1939, the first war year. Neither wage increases, freight costs, nor other expenses, have been allowed to push up the price. Actually Muriate of Potash today is $10 per ton less than it cost when World War I started. Multiply this difference by the number of tons delivered—more than a million—that's what we mean by war-time dividends! That's what victory in the desert of New Mexico means to you.

Potash Company of America is proud of its own part in winning the great victory. It is proud, too, of the co-operation of the fertilizer industry which has been one of the big guns in the tough battle.

PCA RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE . . . 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE . . . Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FMC

YOU CAN RELY ON FMC EQUIPMENT!

Thruout the year our staff of roving machinery scouts select the choice units all over the U.S.A. offered for sale. This machinery is then brought in and subjected to a rigid reconditioning process supervised by highly trained engineers, mechanics and technicians. A top drawer machine shop, metal working shop and testing lab assure the eventual purchaser of a machine equal to new in every respect but price. The FMC plate on the unit is your unconditional guaranty.

1 Ross 40 gal. Mammoth Pony Mixer

8 Day, Ross, Kent Pony Mixers, 15 gal. and 8 gal.

2 Large Ross Post Mixers

4 W. & P. Mixers, 40 to 150 gal.

10 Heavy Duty Kneaders and Mixers

15 Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 2000 lb.

6 Steel Vacuum and Pressure Tanks, jktd. and agitated, 1200 gal., 5' x 10'

3 Dopp Kettles, 40 and 50 gal.

60 Copper Jacketed Kettles up to 500 gal.

6 Copper Jacketed Vac. Pans or Stills, up to 5'

2 Copper Columns, 27" x 23' and 38" x 37'

1 Steel Rotary Digester, 6'x17'6"

1 Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuge Clarifier

25 Steel Storage Tanks, up to 20,000 gal.

2 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryers, 5' x 30'

2 Louisville Tubular Slop Dryers, 6' x 35'

8 Steel Rotary Kilns, 7'6" x 60'

2 New Shriver Filter Presses, 12" x 12" with 24 chambers, rubber covered, stainless pump

1 Sweetland No. 10 Filter with 54 leaves

5 Brick Lined Pebble Mills up to 100 gal.

1 Buffalo 75 gal. High Pressure Autoclave

2 Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers, 24", with motors

1 Raymond 2 Roll High Side Mill

1 Williams BX Miller Special Hammer Mill

Fillers for Grease, Oil, Paint, of standard makes; Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Case Sealers and Other Factory Handling Equipment. Labelers for Cans, Bottles and Jars. Grinders, Pulverizers and Hammer Mills.

Send for Specifications and Quotations

List Your Surplus Items with FMC

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

FMC

9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 357, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED, 200 to 750 gallon ball or pebble mills, complete with drive and motors. BOX 373, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FACTORY BUILDING—One story 75 ft. by 100 ft., headroom 20 feet, part second floor 3,500 sq. ft., concrete floor, power lines, railroad siding. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn near bridge. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. Cortlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

REGULAR DELIVERIES salicylic acid USP available at schedule prices for army, navy, and/or essential defense work bearing proper priority. BOX 372, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 356, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 358, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

CHEMICAL CORP. will rent or buy small paint and varnish plant with modern equipment, preferably idle; approximately 10,000 to 30,000 square feet. Write only; describe equipment in detail and price. Geo. A. Lawrence, 330 West 72d street, New York, N. Y.

WANTED to buy small and medium size chemical plants, operating or closed down. Send full details in confidence. BOX 374, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

INDUSTRIAL FINISHES—real opening for outstanding chemist experienced in formulation of pigmented coatings and lacquers with old established financially sound progressive corporation. State complete details, past experience and accomplishments. Unusual opportunity for aggressive and ambitious man interested in postwar future. Replies will be treated in strictest confidence. Our own organization is cognizant of this advertisement. BOX 371, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

COLOR MAKERS—Laboratory assistants—sales representatives. Permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Experience and/or technical education required. Our employees know of this advertisement. BOX 370, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SUPERINTENDENT for established paint factory located in the east doing almost 100 percent war work of highest priority and essential end uses. This is not an ordinary position but one that affords every opportunity, post war as well, to the proper man. Our entire technical staff knows of this opening. All replies will be held in strictest confidence. BOX 375, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 63

— FOR SALE —

350 TONS

TECHNICAL

AMMONIA ALUM

$30.00 PER TON F.O.B. N.Y.C.

In 100 lb. burlap bags

CHEMICAL SERVICE COMPANY

235 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C. Tel. ST. 9-0133

We Are Proud to Know That Behind Many an "E" Flag Is Equipment Furnished by

"CONSOLIDATED"

LIQUIDATION

Equipment of Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant Boston Harbor, Mass.

4—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers

SPECIAL

25—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertiliser Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen, with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard guage
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

9—PEBBLE MILLS 1—Patterson 6' x 7', Silex Lined; 1—6' x 5', Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16 x 40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB Jacketed, 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. Jacketed; other sizes.
4—4' x 6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
9—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other smaller sizes.
3—Crosson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5—Roll High Side; No. 1 eator Type; No. 0000.
2—All Copper EVAPORATORS; 1 Badger triple 450 sq. ft. per effect, complete; 1—Standard triple 350 sq. ft. per effect, complete.

LIQUIDATING

Former

LION BREWERY

108th St. and Columbus Ave. New York, N. Y.

27—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long, WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR
ARRANGE TO INSPECT—
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin, horiz., 250 tons, direct m.d. to West. 500 HP synchr. Motor, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m.d. with 100 HP 3-60-440 V.
17—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS, 1—220 gal., 2—1,000 gal.; 2—450 gal.; 9—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
2—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS; 1—Buffalo 48" x 40" Single Bronze Drum; 1—Devine 3' x 8' Double Breeze Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYER.

7—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1—Buffalo, 5' x 30'; 3—Devine 4' x 25'; 1—Devine, 4' x 30'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4' x 9', single drum; 1—4' x 8'.
10—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
2—36" x 84" Double Drum ATMOSPHERIC DRYERS (new); 3—28" x 60", B. & C., m.d.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.
1—No. 9 SWEETLAND FILTER, 42 leaves, on 2½" ea
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
1—Sperry 42" x 42" CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, plate-frame, 55 chambers; 1—Shriver 36" x 36", washing 60 chambers; 20 others, 30" x 30" to laboratory sizes.
2—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6' x 24' Iroquois and 1—5' x 30' Iriquois, ½" shells; 1—4' x 30'.
1—38" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23' high.
3—6' dia. & 2' deep Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed COOKERS or DIGESTERS.
1—P. & S. 9—truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—335 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb., A.C. Motor.
1—20' dia. x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—5' x 50' ROTARY KILN.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4' x 10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, cast iron bodies, copper tubes and copper tube sheets, total 4400 sq. ft. heating surface, complete with pumps.

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

FOR 25 YEARS A STANDARD OF CONFIDENCE

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York

Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 62

Positions Wanted

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, American, wants position or consulting work, 29 years pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, intermediates, essential oils, pulp, paper. Familiar chlorinations, sulphonations, nitrations, oxidations, make many synthetics, rubber, phenol, camphor, thymol, others. Done much research and development work. Draft exempt. BOX 355, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST — Skilled in market research and use development, cost studies and surveys wishes to change position. Has thorough understanding of chemical industry—organic and inorganic—heavy chemicals and fine. Experience fully supplemented by well rounded knowledge of equipment, equipment problems, and industrial personnel. BOX 376, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Specials

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—5'x9' Atmospheric Dryer.
1—7'6"x75' Christie Dryer.
3—Atmospheric Double Drum, 3'x8', 4'x9'.
2—Devine 3'x10' 4'x36' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary, 3'x18', 3'x30', 4'x36', 5'x35', 6'x35', 6'x100'.
1—Rotary Indirect, 6'x45', monel lined.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Herreshoff, Wedge, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6'x50', 8'x125'.

KETTLES—PANS—AUTOCLAVES

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Steel Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 5' dia. x 6' high.
1—Pfaudler 4'x6', Jacketed, Glass Lined Kettle.
1—Bullowk Impregnating Kettle, 42"x60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2', 2'6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 200 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2000 gal.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven with 15 HP AC motor
2—Tolhurst 60" Copper Baskets
1—Weston 40" Suspended, 40 HP AC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended 15 HP AC motors.
5—Tolhurst 42", 40", 48", self-balancing
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600, 700.

MIXERS

2—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab., to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 8 to 40 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 43 chambers.
2—United 36"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
10—Shriver Shaletops, 12" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 28 chambers.
5—Oliver Rotary 6'x6' to 12'x8'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.
2—Stoneware Filters, 50 and 100 gals.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—No. 1 Raymond Mill, motor driven.
7—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36", 75 to 100 gal.
15—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
6—Day, Russ Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x32", 16"x40".
3—Raymond Roller Mills, 2, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
1—Mikro Pulverizer, 24".
5—Hardinge Ball Mills, 3' to 8' dias.
Colloid Mills, ¼ to 100 HP.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1700 gal., with agitator.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
3—Copper, 2000, 2500 gal.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1600 gal.
19—Steel, 3500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
1—S. & K. Heat Exchanger, 27 sq. ft.
1—Single Effect Evaporator, 3300 sq. ft.
3—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Lead Acid Pumps.
1—Badger 1000 gal. Copper Still.
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Wanted

PROCUREMENT! PURCHASING! Expediting! Seventeen years in chemical industry, covering heavy, fine, and pharmaceutical chemicals; broad technical education; skilled in procurement and expediting; knows processing equipment, electrical equipment, gears, pipes, fittings and accessories; draft exempt; employed, but desires opportunity for greater responsibilities and complete utilization of experience. BOX 377, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ECONOMIC BOTANIST — Thorough knowledge and experienced in medicinal plants, spices and essential oil crops, Agricultural college and university graduate. Administrative abilities. Languages. Reliable. Draft exempt. Wants responsible position. BOX 298, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, available immediately, 12 years' experience distillation and dyeing, analysis and control work. Age 38, draft deferred; hard and intelligent worker. Must remain in metropolitan area and will work at $200 per month for this reason. BOX 367, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE!

Sifters and Mixers. 50 to 2000 lb. cap.
ROSS 200 gal. Mixing Tanks
DAY 12 x 32, three Roller Mill
STRUTHERS WELLS Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 500 and 1500 gal.
Glass Lined **PFAUDLER** Agitated Jacketed Kettle, 400 gal.
300 gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Kettle
2— **BETHLEHEM** C. I. Jacketed Kettles, 1500 gal.
SHARPLES No. 6 Super Centrifuge, Monel Bowl, m.d.

What have you for sale?

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

4—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Badger 42" Monel Alcohol Column.
1—W.& P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spray Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Devine 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
43—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24",
4—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5 and 8.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—Beach-Russ No. 6 Compound Vac. Pump.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
6—Williams & Jay Bee Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22" Attrition Mills.
1—Stedman 42" Ball-Bearing Disintegator.
15—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY

Positions Wanted

SALES MANAGER—Bookkeeper, over 35 years experience—paint and varnish manufacturing business, also having extensive following among leading jobbers, retail paint stores, parquet flooring contractors in Brooklyn, Queens, wishes position. Highest references. BOX 369, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 61

available for the cultivation of Maryland farms, with a prospect that production of foodstuffs will fall below the previous year.

Fish Scrap.—Output outlook was indefinite. The herring season, has in the past added 500 to 600 tons to the production, but this season neither the output nor the number of fishing vessels can be estimated with certainty. No further sales of herring scrap have been reported. The prospect as to the operations of the menhaden fleet also continues problematical. According to present estimates the number of boats to go out will not exceed twenty for the Maryland-Virginia area. The tendency now is to turn scrap into meal because of the better prices to be realized.

The ceiling on scrap varies with the protein content of the material, with 60 percent meal at $72.50 per ton and 65 percent meal at $78.50 per ton.

Dried blood.—Steadiness characterizes the situation as to this material, which is still difficult to get, with buying interest at a high mark.

Bone.—Quotations were 1 and 60 flour approximately at $50 per ton, along with 3 and 50 ground steamed material, and with 4½ and 50 raw stocks at $49.50 to $50 per ton.

San Francisco, April 9.—Conditions prevailing here show supply situation tight in the face of a demand that continues to broaden as the spreading season progressed. Buyers were scouring the market for all available supplies.

Ruling prices:—Ammonia Phosphate.—Nominal at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland California points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Nominal at $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—In light supply. Quoted if and when available at $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—In light supply. Market steady. Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety.

Castor Pomace.—At $27.50 to $30 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish Meal.—Supplies extremely light. Market firm at ceiling. $77.50 per ton quoted for 67 percent protein material.

Mustard Seed Meal.—Quoted at $37 per ton.

Nitrate of Soda.—Quoted at $33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.40 in 175-pound bags; bulk lots at $30, f.o.b. cars, Oakland or San Pedro.

Superphosphate.—Quoted at 89c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Bags, $1.02 per unit.

Chicago, April 9.—Dried Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoofmeal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scraps, $68.

PERMANENT OPENING FOR PRACTICAL CHEMIST - EXECUTIVE

We have an excellent opening, to continue after the war, for a thoroughly practical manufacturing chemist.
Must have experience in the printing and paint industries, and a broad knowledge of dyes, oils and waxes. Must be able to handle all phases of production in an active plant. Man between 35 and 40 preferred. Slight physical handicap no deterrent.
We are currently 70% in war work, but have retained a substantial number of our peacetime clients.
If interested, brief your background, mail to Box 368, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Used Equipment

Do you direct your inquiries—both buying and selling — to only the largest dealers?

If *reputation* and not *size* is important, then try us.

—●—

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

—O-P-D—

Bemis Gets Mobile Plant Of Hollingworth & Whitney

Bemis Brothers Bag Company has taken over the new multiwall bag plant of Hollingworth & Whitney Company, paper manufacturer, in Mobile, Ala. Equipment for this new Bemis unit, which is adjacent to the paper mill of Hollingworth & Whitney, was moved from the Waterville, Me., multiwall paper bag plant of Hollingsworth & Whitney.

C. E. Hayward, affiliated with the Bemis organization for eighteen years, will manage the Mobile unit. The new plant, equipped to produce sewn as well as pasted bags, will get into operation within the next few weeks. Shelby M. Brown will be salesmanager at this Bemis unit, which will serve the Southern territory stretching along the Atlantic seaboard to include North Carolina and west through Texas.

The other multiwall bag plants of the Bemis organization are located in Peoria, Ill., East Pepperell, Mass., St. Helena, Ore., San Francisco, Wilmington and Los Angeles, Calif.

RELIABLE COATED TABLET MANUFACTURER WANTED

Increased demand for our nationally famous products necessitates increased production of our coated tablets. 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 additional coated tablets needed —deliveries to start within 60 days. We will welcome your inquiry by letter . . . wire . . . or telephone Lombard 4141 (Philadelphia.) Formula and specifications will be supplied reputable manufacturers only.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
126 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, 11,340 lbs, Volkart Bros
ASBESTOS—2,800 bgs, 560,000 lbs
BRISTLES, HOG—191 cs
CARDAMOM—90 cs, Volkart Bros
75 half cs, Volkart Bros
CASTOR BEANS—5,760 bgs, 864,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
10,075 bgs, 1,511,250 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
2,700 bgs, 405,000 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank
6,500 bgs, 975,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
42,316 bgs, 6,347,400 lbs
CINNAMON—135 bls, 13,500 lbs, Volkart Bros
QUILLS—400 bls, 40,000 lbs, Holland Colombo Trade Society, Inc
250 bls, 25,000 lbs, S L Jones & Co
80 bls, 8,000 lbs, Arnhold & Co
125 bls, 12,500 lbs, Joensson & Cross
135 bls, 13,500 lbs, Van Norden & Archibald
60 bls, 6,000 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
60 bls, 6,000 lbs, Willitts & Co
70 bls, 7,000 lbs, Catz American Co
60 bls, 6,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
723 bls, 72,300 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
185 bls, 18,500 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc
COCOA BEANS—11,404 bgs, 2,280,800 lbs
COPRA—895 tons
GUM, KARAYA—333 bgs, 66,600 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
666 bgs, 133,200 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
66 bgs, 13,200 lbs, W M Allison & Co
TRAGACANTH—400 bgs, Morteza Khosrovshahi
656 bgs, S B Penick & Co
2,011 bgs, Hongkong-Shanghai-Nanking Corp
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—20 bls, Silvio Reguine & Co
MANE & TAIL—39 cs, S Zeitlin & Son
KAMALA—20 bgs, 2,300 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
KYANITE—157 tons, 18 cwts
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—60 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co
COCONUT—Quantity
LEMONGRASS—3 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
12 dms, J H Vavassour & Co
6 dms, H P Winter & Co
1 dm, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
OX GALLS, CONC—20 tcs, Armour & Co
PAPAIN—11 cs, 1,100 lbs, Holland Colombo Trade Society, Inc
41 cs, 4,100 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co
13 cs, 1,300 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
33 half cs, J A Harvey & Co
33 cs, 3,300 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
18 half cs, Dodwell & Co
SENNA LEAVES—1,105 bls, 442,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
50 bls, 20,000 lbs, R D Heins
100 bls, 40,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
302 bls, 120,800 lbs, Volkart Bros
54 bls, 21,600 lbs, Irving Trust Co
190 bls, 76,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
PODS—25 bls, 10,000 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co
50 bls, 20,000 lbs, R D Heins
STEATITE—460 bgs, National City Bank
WAX, BEES—276 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
160 bgs

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

SILIMANITE—120 tons

—O-P-D—

WSA Fixes Rates For No. African Ports

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuance of rate orders 176 and 177 fixing the rates on shipments to and from North African ports and United States Atlantic ports on a number of commodities important to the chemical and allied industries has been announced by the War Shipping Administration.

On commodities moving from the United States Atlantic ports to ports in Morocco and Algeria, the following rates have been established ("W" means per ton of 2,240 pounds, "W/M" means per ton of 2,240 or of 40 cubic feet, whichever basis produces the greater revenue).—

Aluminum, $50 W/M; antimony, $50 W/M; babbit metal, $25 W; calcium hypochlor, $35 W/M; caustic potash (caution), $22.40 W; copper slabs, $30 W; copper sheets, $35 W; dyestuff (non-hazardous), $40 W/M; glycerin, $40 W/M; insect powder, $40 W/M; lactose, $40 W/M; lead, pig, $30 W; matches, safety, $40 W/M; mercury, $50 W/M; nickel, $50 W/M; petroleum products (gasoline, kerosene or lubricating oil), in cases not exceeding 2 cubic feet each 92c. per case and in drums or barrels, $1.15 per 100 pounds; seeds, N.O.S., $30 W; shellac, $40, W/M; soap, common, $25 W; tinplate, $22 W; tin ingots, $30 W; tar due (non-hazardous), $40 W/M; turpentine (caution), $40 W; vegetable oils, $1.60 per 100 pounds; zinc slabs, $30 W; and zinc oxide, $45 W.

On commodities from ports in Morocco and Algeria to United States Atlantic ports the rates established are as follows (per ton of 1,000 kilos except where otherwise specified).—

Beeswax, $35; capers, $35; cobalt, $27; drums, empty up to 40 litres capacity, $2 per drum, from 41 to 250 litres capacity, $3.50 per drum and from 251 to 400 litres capacity, $5 per drum; graphites, $20; gum sandarac, $35; mercury, $57.50; oil of origan, in drums, $50; oil of mint in drums, $35; oil in drums N.O.S., $35; copper, lead, manganese, nickel and other ores N.O.S., $20; phosphate rock, $20; canary, fenugreek and linseed seeds, $30; coriander, cumin and mustard seeds, $35.

—O-P-D—

CMP Procedure Spelled Out by NAPA

—Continued from page 3

tion offers several bits of broadly informative advice. Here they are:—

In the absence of specific revocations or changes in M, L, or P orders either through one of the CMP regulations or amendments to one of the other regulations, restrictions on the use of materials or limitations on production volume continue in force.

You are a list "B" producer only if your product appears on the official list of B products. All other products containing controlled materials are automatically treated as class "A" products. If in doubt regarding your classification wire the Engineering Board of Review, CMP Division, Washington, D. C.

Do not grouse if you are asked by a claimant agency, WPB, or the prime contractor you are working for, to fill out bills of materials. This is the kind of "red tape" without which CMP never can be made to work.

Do not fall for the temptation of pyramiding your controlled materials purchases. Even if you fully intend to accept delivery only to the extent you are entitled to, and expect to cancel the rest before delivery, such doubling up of orders is illegal and will get you in trouble.

It may well prove advantageous to "freeze" your buying channels under CMP as far as feasible and place your authorized purchase orders as far in advance as possible.

Where permitted MRO expenditures are not sufficient to take care of essential operations, apply for additional assistance to the appropriate Industry Division, WPB, Ref. CMP regulation No. 5.

—O-P-D—

Glass Containers Simplified by War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Standardized and simplified glass containers were prescribed for the commercial packaging of twenty-one additional food products, under the terms of schedule C of limitation order L-103, as amended April 5 by the War Production Board. Among the products affected are olive oil, shortenings, vinegar and liquid pectin.

—O-P-D—

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	2.00	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the May 3 issue of OPD.

Botanical Drugs

Miscellaneous

—Continued from page 56

ported, but apparently the slight advance recently established on the basis of trading has been maintained.

Irish Moss.—There is some question about the ability of sellers to find labor to collect this item along the New England coast this Summer.

Roots

Colombo.—This article has come to life once more and the market has been raised to 11½c. to 12c. per pound and further advances are not unlikely if call remains active and supply holds light.

Gentian.—More than usually steady for this root whose main feature for a long time past has been one of price decline and general market unsettlement.

Ipecac.—Strong and scarce and real relief from both conditions seems as far away as ever.

Licorice. — Plentiful stocks and subject to an extremely light and irregular call from normal consuming sources.

Valerian. — Eastern root stands around 90c. per pound and a shade less might be done.

Wild Indigo.—Has been reduced to 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise.—Star was quoted higher at 48c. to 49c. per pound.

Caraway. — Dewhiskered Morocco seed much higher at 72c. to 74c. per pound. Syrian, dewhiskered, 62c. to 64c.; Syrian, natural, 56c. to 57c.

Cardamom.—Green seed higher at 96c. to 98c. per pound for Alleppy and 95c. to 97c. for Ceylon.

Celery.—Indian seed continued to rise, reaching 38c. to 39c. per pound.

Cumin.—Indian slightly easier and lower at 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound.

Trade Briefs

Canadian Chemical Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting in Montreal, May 31 and June 1.

William E. Martin, botanical drugs, importer, has moved to the Towers building, 205 West Thirty-fourth street, this city.

Crown Drug Company, Kansas City, March sales totaled $833,453, compared with $756,892 in March last year.

Dill. — Natural, 9½c. to 10c. per pound; dewhiskered, 11c. to 11½c.

Mustard.—California brown a fraction higher at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Yellow seed firm, holding all of recent advances.

Spices

Cinnamon. — From sources of definite reliability it is learned that there is but one lot of No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon on spot and its holder asks 62½c. to 63c.

Paprika. — Portuguese extra fancy up to 37c. to 38c. per pound; old crop, good quality, 33c. to 34c.

Pepper.—The Muntok white pepper is purely nominal on spot. Fair stocks of Lampong black exist. Also of various varieties of red chillies of both foreign and domestic growth.

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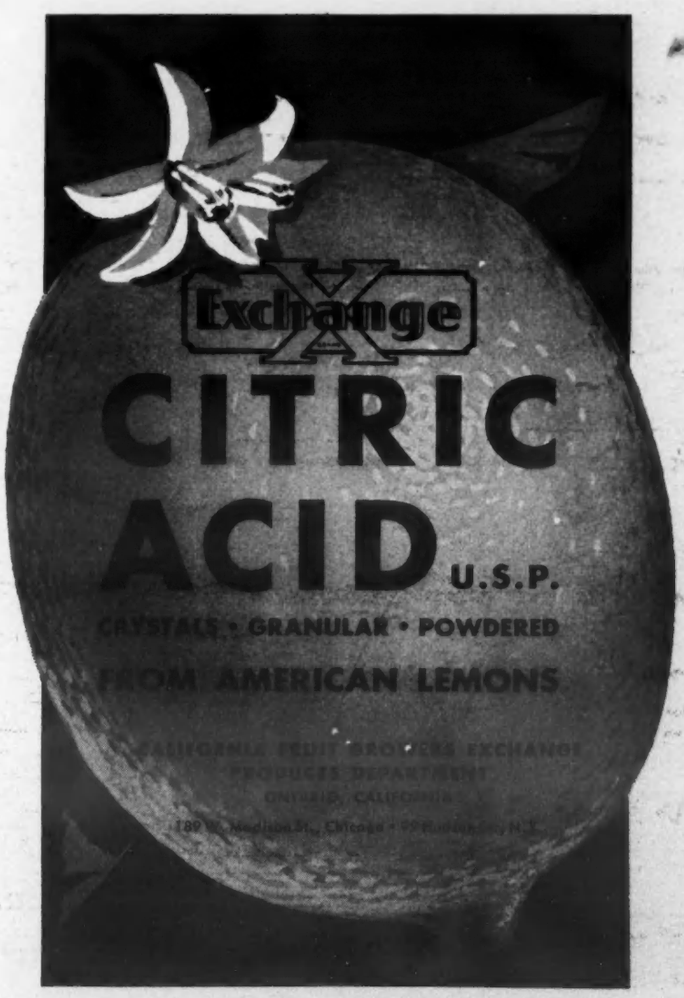

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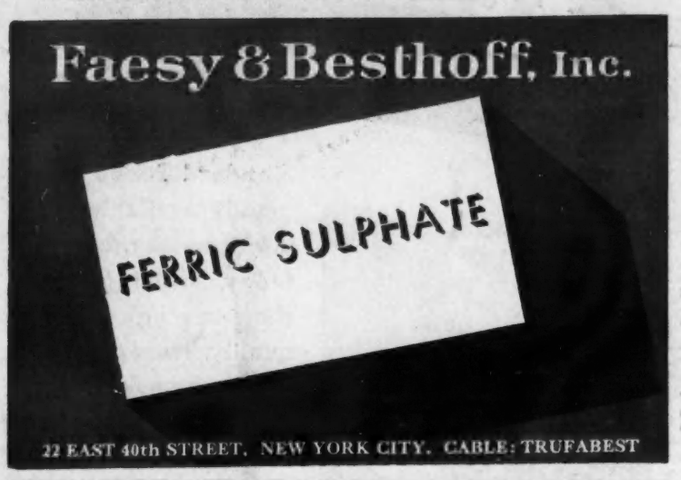

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